

## Jumblatt: civil war has started again

BEIRUT. — Lebanon's civil war has begun anew "on a more dangerous scale" following President Amin Jumblatt's scuttling of a Syrian-brokered peace accord signed by the country's main militias, Druse leader Walid Jumblatt said yesterday.

Jumblatt told reporters during a tour of his Shouf Mountain stronghold southeast of Beirut: "Lebanon is now passing through the most critical and dangerous stage ever."

"We're back to square one and the war is starting all over again on a much more dangerous scale."

Jumblatt and his civil-war ally, Shiite leader Nabih Berri, signed the armistice accord in Damascus on Dec. 28 with Christian militia commander Elie Hobeika.

But Hobeika's militia was defeated in a bloody power struggle with Jumblatt's loyalists on Jan. 15 and he is now in exile in France.

Berri and Jumblatt, who are both

close to Syria, called for Jumblatt's ouster after Hobeika's defeat.

They accused the Maronite Christian president of wrecking the last chance to settle the decade-old civil war in which more than 100,000 people have been killed.

The Syrian Army has meanwhile strengthened its presence around the stronghold of Jumblatt's Phalange Party in the Metn Mountains, a spokesman for the Syrian National Socialist Party said in Douvar.

Habib Keyrouz said that the Syrians had been reinforced around the Metn, which includes Jumblatt's birthplace Bikfaya, some 27 kilometres north of Beirut.

Sporadic shelling between the rival Christians was also continuing in the region, after a car-bomb blast in mainly Christian East Beirut Tuesday in which 30 died and at least 125 were injured, according to the latest figures. (AP, AFP)



Prime Minister Shimon Peres with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher at No. 10 Downing Street yesterday. (Reuters telephoto)

## Peres meeting Murphy again in London Progress made on forum for peace talks

By JERRY LEWIS and DAVID HOROVITZ  
Jerusalem Post Correspondents

LONDON. — Progress has been made in devising ways to convene peace talks between Israel, Jordan and the Palestinians during Prime Minister Peres' tour of Europe.

It is understood that the main focus of the diplomatic efforts spearheaded by the U.S. is the question of Palestinian representation in peace talks. It appears that considerable progress has been made towards finding a form of international participation that would satisfy both Israel and Jordan as a beginning for peace talks.

Peres was due to meet U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy late last night to continue talks on these two issues.

Sources close to the premier cautioned yesterday that while much progress had been made, time was running out. It is understood that Israel is especially concerned about King Hussein's actions after February, when the deadline the king gave to the PLO expires. The PLO up to now has shown no signs of committing itself to recognition of UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, as Hussein has demanded.

Peres himself has made it very clear that as far as Israel is concerned the PLO has no role in the peace process.

Affairs during which he urged Europe, the U.S. and Middle East countries to "join hands in an imaginative new Marshall Plan for the development of an economic and technological infrastructure in our region."

"An improved economic foundation," he said, "may produce a better psychological setting for the difficult political decisions required. 1986 is a crucial year. It may be the best year for peace. If wasted, the opportunity may never return."

Israel alone cannot solve the Palestinian problem," Peres continued, "yet the Palestinians alone can prevent the solution. We are convinced that the only way to resolve this problem is through diplomatic means. Under no circumstances can violent methods prevail."

## Foreign Min., Labour deny Cairo 'perfidy' over Taba

By ROY ISACOWITZ  
Post Political Reporter

The Foreign Ministry and the Labour Party formed an unlikely coalition yesterday when both rejected right-wing allegations of Egyptian perfidy over the Taba arbitration agreement, which was adopted by the inner cabinet last week.

The rumpus, which included the tabling of a no-confidence motion by Tehiya, was sparked off by media reports in Israel that senior Egyptian diplomats, including Foreign Minister Ismat Abdel Meguid, had rejected several major clauses of the Taba agreement.

the agreement, he refrained from commenting on it altogether. Foreign Ministry sources said, Al-Arabi and Kedar, they said, had held a routine meeting in Rome to deal with matters concerning the Multinational Force and Observers in the Sinai.

Al-Arabi had invited Kedar to Cairo to discuss bilateral issues, the sources revealed. His visit, for which no date has yet been set, will be in addition to the planned visit by the directors-general of the Foreign Ministry and the Prime Minister's Office within the next week or two.

The sources played down the importance of Meguid's statement to the Egyptian parliament's Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee in which he reportedly said that Egypt did not owe Israel a report on Ras Burka. The statement was "surprising," they said, in the light of the assurance by Egyptian chargé d'affaires Mohammed Bassiouny last week that the report would be forthcoming "very soon."

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir has instructed Israeli Ambassador to Cairo Moshe Sasson to inquire into the meaning of Meguid's statement, and the directors-general will do likewise next week, the sources said.

Labour Party sources also played

## Haifa shipyard workers lock themselves in

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Israel shipyard workers locked themselves in the plant yesterday while they waited for the Jerusalem District Court to rescind the order sending them on indefinite unpaid leave.

Many of the 650 employees spent the night in the plant to forestall any attempts to oust them in the wake of a court order handed down on Tuesday at the request of the shipyard's receiver Amram Blum.

A request for cancellation was due to be heard at the court last night. The appeal was to be lodged by Haifa Labour Council legal adviser Yossi Katz, on the grounds that labour agreements require workers to be given at least two weeks notice before being sent on leave.

Works committee representatives met with Histadrut secretary general Yisrael Kessar in Jerusalem and Trade Unions Department head Haim Haberfeld in Tel Aviv to win the backing of the labour federation in the fight to save the yard.

The plant itself was a bustling hive of frustrated activity yesterday morning, with workers milling about aimlessly, watched by a large police force stationed outside.

The news of the court's summary decision on Tuesday night, stunned the workers.

"I didn't see television or hear the news last night," said Shlomo Zino, who has been working at the yard for 27 years. "The first I knew about it was when I was waiting for the bus on my way to work this morning, and a neighbour told me not to bother because the yard had been closed."

"If they want to dismiss me then they should say so and pay me com-

The Jerusalem District Court ruled late last night that the layoffs are to be in effect until next Wednesday, when the court will resume discussion of whether to cancel the shipyard's decision to dismiss the workers.

pensation accordingly. Then it would be up to me to break my own head looking for another job, but at least I'd know where I stand," he said.

Several of the workers vowed to bring their families and relatives to join them on a hunger strike sit-in. "They will have to bury us here, but we won't leave," said 43-year-old Moshe Shitrit, father of five children.

Idle machinery and a solitary ship awaiting repairs gave the yard a

## Despite some coalition opposition Budget bill passes its first reading

By ARYEH RUBINSTEIN  
Post Knesset Reporter

The 1986/7 budget bill passed its first reading yesterday. Only Ya'acov Shamal, who heads the Blue-White Likud faction in the Histadrut, crossed party lines to vote with the opposition.

Although several Alignment speakers spoke sharply against the budget, calling for a tax on capital and a restoration of cuts in benefits to the elderly, their opposition was not reflected in the voting and only the Histadrut secretary-general Yisrael Kessar and Deputy Health Minister Shoshana Arbeli-Almosino walked out before the vote.

Kessar said that 40 per cent of the unemployed were in the 18-24 age group. But, he said, the message of

the budget to the demobilized soldier who returns to a development town was: "We are now healing the economy. Don't count on us to find you a job."

Kessar warned the finance minister that if he thought he could do as he pleased on devaluation and raising prices "he had better think again."

The worker has made his share of sacrifices for the sake of the economic plan, and he will not sit quietly for long," Kessar said. Alluding to the threatened nurses' strike earlier this week, he said: "nurses are the first sign."

Ora Namir (Alignment) said she would vote for the bill "gritting her teeth" and in the hope that changes would yet be made giving pensioners and young people a better deal.

In a similar vein, Arbeli-

Almosino said the budget would increase the social gap and offered no solution to the unemployment problem. If these and other shortcomings were not dealt with, she said, "I don't know how the voting will go on the second and third readings."

Yitzhak Artzi (Alignment-Independent Liberals) said that a tax on capital was essential since wage-earners had borne the brunt of the burden until now.

Shamali called the budget "a sure formula for producing a sick society." It was a collection of harsh edicts against wage-earners and the poor, he said.

The criticism expressed by speakers from the two major coalition partners led Gershon Shafat

(Continued on Back Page)

## Ties with Spain close 500-year gulf

MADRID. — It looks as if in 1992 — the 500th anniversary of Spain's expulsion of the Jews — the seal will be set on the reconciliation of Spain and the Jewish people, a process which began, in a sense, with the establishment of diplomatic relations between Madrid and Jerusalem last week.

Minister of State for International Cooperation at the Foreign Ministry, Luis Yanez-Barnuevo, went out of his way in an interview yesterday to note that he was "happy with Shimon Peres's recent statement that last week's establishment of ties was not just an event between two countries but closed the gulf created between the two peoples in 1492."

In 1992, Spain will mark the 500th anniversary of the crucial date in Spanish history, which saw Columbus's discovery of America and the completion of the Christian reconquest of the peninsula and the expulsion of its last Arab communities back to North Africa. And 1492 also marked the start of the Inquisition and the expulsion of those Spanish Jews who refused to convert to Christianity.

Yanez-Barnuevo, who is also the president of the National Commission for the Commemoration of the Quincentennial of the Discovery of America, obviously hopes to reconcile these disparate elements of Spanish history, in celebrations six years hence.

### Benny Morris reports from Madrid

Like most Spanish politicians and members of the intelligentsia, Yanez-Barnuevo recognizes that the expulsion of the Jews had "negative effects on Spanish history." Had the Jews been allowed to remain, he says, it would have been better for Spain.

But he rejects the idea that the episode is "embarrassing." "A thing that happened 500 years ago should not be regarded with the same passion or embarrassment as a recent event. It should be studied and remembered, and its effects on the nation noted," he says.

The 1992 celebrations are quite consciously regarded here as well as a giant public relations gimmick, especially vis-a-vis the EC Nations, the U.S. and Latin America. Included in the planned events are giant history seminars, a "Universal Exposition" (Expo '92) in Seville and Chicago, and possibly also the summer Olympics in Barcelona. Yanez-Barnuevo hopes to present to the world Spain's new, post-Franco, democratic image, to strengthen the feeling of community and the bonds between Spain and the Spanish-speaking states of Latin America, and to explain Spain's heritage as a meeting point of three cultures and religious streams: Christianity,

Islam and Judaism.

The establishment of relations with Israel, says Yanez-Barnuevo, will facilitate this third aim, in the sense of enabling the Jewish aspect to be better understood, both to the Spanish people and internationally.

Yanez-Barnuevo says that he has spoken "many times" to Israel's head of mission in Madrid, Shmuel Haddad, on the subject and while he remains somewhat vague about what exactly the "Jewish input" will be in the celebrations, he is sure these will include joint "seminars" on 1492 and more generally on the Jewish contribution to late Medieval Spanish history and culture.

The head of Spain's Jewish community, Sam Toledano, is a staunch advocate of the "Columbus was a Jew" school of thinking and adds that many of Columbus's crewmen were "certainly Jews" escaping from the Inquisition and Columbus's maps were made by Jews.

Toledano adds that the bankers who financed the Columbus expeditions were Jews. This is the only point on which Yanez-Barnuevo explicitly concurs with Toledano. As to the rest, Yanez-Barnuevo agrees that the Jewish "contribution" to the discovery of America will also be covered by the 1992 celebrations.

Yanez-Barnuevo adds that he believes the Israeli pavilion will be a centerpiece of Expo '92.

He adds that of course there also will be major Arab input in the 1992 celebrations. "Naturally, the Arab countries do not view the reconquista with sympathy," he says with a smile.

Toledano seems to feel that 1992 will provide the Spanish nation with the opportunity to become aware of and reconciled to the major Jewish component of its past and heritage.

"In the expulsion," he says, "Spain drove out one of the most dynamic elements in the society, and it was part of, a symbol of, the general intolerance that brought on Spain's subsequent, rapid decline." Spaniards, he says, now realize that the expulsion was a mistake, and he feels that the 1992 celebrations will bring home to them their Jewish past and facilitate the historic reconciliation now underway.

As I was leaving Yanez-Barnuevo's office, his aide, Jose Maria Robles Praga (a nephew of the opposition leader, Manuel Fraga), took me aside and said: "There is Jewish blood in all of us. All of us are Marranos to some degree," he said, meaning, apparently, the middle-upper class strata of Spaniards. He named Cervantes, Torquemada and St. Teresa of Avila as three of the most prominent Spanish Marranos.

## Thousands hail activist at B-G airport

By SARAH HONIG  
TEL AVIV. — A leading Russian aliyah activist and a long-time refugee, Ilya Essas, arrived in Israel last night. Essas's exit from the USSR was promised recently to World Jewish Congress President Edgar Bronfman.

Jubilant admirers of Essas greeted him at Ben Gurion airport, singing and dancing around the man, who is widely regarded as a revered religious leader. The admirers then followed Essas in a convoy to Jerusalem, Kol Yisrael reported.

Essas is one of the few leading Jewish activists in the Soviet Union to be allowed out in recent months. His exit is not seen as necessarily presaging a change in Soviet policy, but rather as an exception to the rule and as a special Soviet gesture to Bronfman on his recent visit to Moscow.

Essas is considered the leader of religious Jewish activism in Russia, a movement that unites religious Jews and those who have found their way back to religion despite the militant opposition of the Soviet authorities to all religions.

Essas's following has been described by some as almost haddistic in nature. His self-taught halachic knowledge is such that observant Jews throughout the USSR have tended to consult him on religious problems.

He has run many Hebrew and Jewish studies courses and speaks fluent Hebrew. In the past he has been among the most outspoken of Russian Jewish activists in condemning Russian Jewish emigrants who have chosen to go to countries other than Israel.

Essas has specifically accused Hias (the American-based Hebrew Im-

migrants Aid Society) of encouraging Soviet Jews not to go to Israel. He claims Hias's behaviour has been a means to prolong the organization's life and raise funds. Were it not for Hias's material inducements, Soviet Jews would not have been deflected from coming here, Essas claims.

He left the USSR with his wife, three children and parents-in-law. His own parents have already immigrated to Israel.

The family will probably live in Jerusalem, where Essas has already been promised a teaching post at the Gold Institute and the Beit Midrash Letora College for religious youth from abroad. Both are operated by the World Zionist Organization's Department for Torah Education and Culture in the Diaspora. The offer was made by department head Yitzhak Meir.



Ilya Essas holds up his Israeli citizenship papers on his arrival at Ben-Gurion airport last night. (Reuters)

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## The weather at major Swissair destinations

	22.1.86	MIN.	MAX.	
AMSTERDAM	14	7	48	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	13	7	48	Cloudy
BUENOS AIRES	17	13	31	Clear
CHICAGO	11	3	34	Clear
COPENHAGEN	13	7	43	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	14	7	47	Cloudy
GENEVA	14	7	46	Cloudy
HELSINKI	10	3	34	Cloudy
HONGKONG	18	13	25	Clear
JOHANNESBURG	15	10	27	Clear
LESSON	10	3	33	Cloudy
LONDON	12	7	44	Cloudy
MADRID	17	11	32	Clear
MONTREAL	10	3	32	Cloudy
NEW YORK	14	7	47	Cloudy
OSLO	10	3	33	Cloudy
PARIS	14	7	46	Cloudy
RIO DE JANEIRO	21	16	33	Cloudy
SAO PAULO	20	15	32	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	10	3	32	Cloudy
TOKYO	11	3	34	Clear
TORONTO	10	3	32	Cloudy
VIENNA	14	7	46	Cloudy
ZURICH	14	7	46	Cloudy

\*For the latest weather conditions contact Swissair.

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## THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy.

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	85	7-12	11
Golan	52	1-12	10
Safed	52	1-12	10
Haifa Port	72	12-16	17
Tiberias	68	8-16	16
Nazareth	78	14-16	14
Afula	78	8-16	15
Shomron	80	4-13	13
Tel Aviv	66	5-16	15
B-G Airport	80	8-16	16
Jericho	59	7-18	18
Gaza	78	8-16	15
Beer Sheva	71	3-16	15
Eilat	29	7-21	19

## SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Canadian Hadassah-Wizo National President Cecily Peters has announced that her federation is marking World Wizo's 65th anniversary by naming the dining hall of the Hadassah Children's and Youth Village the Raya Jaglom Dining Hall in honour of World Wizo's President, now entering upon her third term of office.

## ARRIVALS

Sam Robbins, International Chairman of State of Israel Bonds, for a brief visit in connection with the Golda Meir Fellowship Awards.

## Rabin accepts 'Star Wars' role

**By WOLF BLITZER**  
Jerusalem Post Correspondent  
WASHINGTON. - Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin has written formally to Defence Secretary Casper Weinberger accepting "in principle" the U.S. invitation to participate in the initial research and development stage of President Ronald Reagan's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI), otherwise known as "Star Wars".  
In the letter, U.S. officials said yesterday, Rabin suggested that the two governments draft a memorandum of agreement on the subject.  
The defence minister noted that U.S. and Israeli experts had already reviewed technical aspects of Israel's participation in Star Wars. A team of Israeli specialists was in Washington last month for talks with Gen. James Abrahamson, the head of the SDI programme, and other U.S. officials.  
Israel was invited - together with the NATO allies, Japan and Australia - to participate in research and development for the SDI. Participation will enable Israeli defence companies to bid for some of the project's lucrative contracts. Israel will also be able to share in the military technologies developed in the programme.  
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## HOME AND FOREIGN NEWS

# IDF needs another \$500m. 'to face present risks'

## Budget must grow by 15% defence sources warn

**By AVI TEMKIN**  
Post Economic Reporter  
The defence budget must be increased by some 15 per cent if the Israel Defence Forces is to cope with present risks and maintain a reasonable level of security, senior defence sources said yesterday. They indicated that the sum needed was about \$500 million.

The sources complained bitterly at the way the Treasury had imposed cuts in the last three years. They said the defence allocation in 1986, excluding American aid, was 15 to 20 per cent lower than in 1980. Each time the budget is cut, the sources said, the Treasury has promised that that would be the last slash for a number of years. But new cuts have always followed and the army has therefore been unable to plan long-term.

The sources also said that in 1981 the Treasury and the Defence Ministry had agreed that for the next five years domestic funds for the defence budget would total \$3.2b. annually, and that the financing of military aircraft would not come from the defence budget. Later, the cabinet

had also decided that the cost of the Lebanon war would be covered by extra funds.

The sources said that in the last three years the Treasury has forced the IDF to finance part of the costs of the Lebanon war and the cost of unexpected developments. It had also refused to cover losses by the Defence Ministry due to inflation.

"The result is that in addition to direct cuts of \$1.2b. since 1983, there have been other cuts totalling some \$1.5b. over the last three years." They stressed consequently the IDF is taking unprecedented risks and has cut back severely in certain areas. Thus there has been a reduction of about 25 per cent in active reserve duty days, and a 10 to 18 per cent cut in the size of the permanent army, including some senior officers. There has also been a 14 per cent reduction in soldiers' living standards. But even after these cuts, the army has to be further trimmed and will have to be cut back in areas considered essential only a few months ago.

Turning to the Lavi project, the sources said that some \$450m. are spent annually on developing the jet

fighter, which employs 5,000 persons. The sources said the army regarded the Lavi as a national project, on which the cabinet had decided.

"Today the army would not have recommended development of the Lavi, although it must be stressed that it is the best plane the IDF can have," they said. The army could have found alternative uses for the money the sources said.

They hinted that after completion of the Lavi there would be a serious problem if the conscript army and the air force were not provided with sufficient resources. The air force will not purchase the planes unless it has enough money to finance their maintenance," they said. The sources stressed that the Lavi was not one of the army's priorities, and that it would be cheaper to purchase a similar aircraft abroad.

According to the sources, one of the army's main tasks in the near future will be to ensure that its manpower is of proven quality. They said that the army will soon implement its own wage scales which will not be linked to wages in other public sectors.

## Police still suspect murder of American tourist, despite 'accident' confession

# Hava Ya'ari expected to have remand extended today

**By BARBARA AMOUYAL**  
Hava Ya'ari, prime suspect in the Mala Melavsky murder case, and a 41-year-old Tel Aviv woman suspected of abetting Ya'ari before and after the crime, are to be brought before Tel Aviv Magistrates Court Judge Haim Eilat this morning for extension of their remands. Police are now gathering evidence on a third suspect, "a man in his early 40s," who presumably aided the two women to cover their tracks on the night of the alleged murder, it has been learned.

Ya'ari, held in the Abu Kabir lock-up since January 9, is suspected of murdering the 58-year-old American tourist to ensure secrecy about some \$51,000 Ya'ari allegedly stole from Melavsky's account at Bank Hapoalim. Melavsky apparently discovered the missing funds and threatened Ya'ari with exposure, police believe.

Police are sticking with their original suspicion of first-degree murder, despite Ya'ari's admission on Monday night that she did, in fact, cause Melavsky's death but that the death was accidental. Ya'ari swore to police investigators during a one-hour re-enactment of the events she claims led to Melavsky's death that the American tourist "fell out" of her car in the heat of an argument between them about the missing bank sums.

Police, however, are not fully convinced of Ya'ari's story, it has been learned. They believe Melavsky was killed by a blunt instrument and then dragged to the Tel Baruch location where the body was found. A source present when the body was discovered told *The Jerusalem Post*: "The face was virtually unrecognizable." According to Ya'ari's latest version, she panicked and accidentally ran over the woman as she lay prostrate on the ground near the beach in Tel Baruch. She admitted to Inspector Michael Haddad and his team of four investigators that she had

switched the tyres of her husband Ehud's Subaru car in order to throw investigators off course.

Until Monday, Ya'ari insisted that the March 16 meeting scheduled between herself and Melavsky never took place. She repeatedly told investigators, as well as her defence attorneys Edna Kaplan and Dror Makrin, that she had arrived 15 minutes late at the pre-arranged meeting and that she had never met with Melavsky.

Ya'ari had also insisted repeatedly that she was driving her own car, a Volkswagen Golf, and not her husband's Subaru on the day of the meeting. Her latest revelations "have no real influence" on the course of the investigation, said a police source. Police deny reports that a deal was struck in order to extract Ya'ari's latest confession.

A high-level investigating officer formerly connected with the Melavsky case told the *Post* last night he was "unexcited" by Ya'ari's latest confession.

"She never volunteered information about her financial connection to Melavsky until we presented her with all the papers," he recalled.

The police source added that Ya'ari never mentioned the anonymous typewritten letter she allegedly sent to police investigators stating that Melavsky was seen entering a taxi bearing Gaza plates near Dizengoff Centre.

"We really took the letter seriously and had considered a sexual or terrorist-motivated crime, but when we traced the typewriter to a Tel Aviv rental agency and proceeded to uncover receipts with Ya'ari's signature, it all started to come together," said the police source.

One recent report said that Ya'ari had hoped for a charge of manslaughter, and thus was inspired to reveal her latest admissions. Her lawyer Dror Makrin last night refused to comment on various media reports and denied that he or fellow



Two Guri Hassidim demonstrate yesterday on the site of the Mormon university now under construction in Jerusalem. Taking their cue from the Scroll of Esther, their placard reads: "Who knows whether it is not for such a time as to stop the Mormons that you have come to royal estate." (Elihu Harari)

# Israel gives back \$51m. to American Treasury

**By WOLF BLITZER**

Jerusalem Post Correspondent  
WASHINGTON. - The Reagan administration yesterday warmly praised Israel's decision to return \$51 million to the U.S. Treasury. Praise also came from leading members of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Republican Senator Richard Lugar of Indiana, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, called the Israeli decision "a noble and courageous." Democratic Senator Lawton Chiles of Florida, the ranking minority member on the Budget Committee, used the occasion of hearing yesterday to laud Israel's decision.

State Department spokesman Bernard Kalb said: "The administration clearly welcomes what the Israelis are saying - the agreement in principle to return \$51m. to help meet U.S. budget cuts." Kalb said the U.S. and Israel were working on the mechanics of how this will be done. Israeli officials in Washington suggested that Israel may return the money in payments spread over a period of several months.

The amount represents 4.3 per cent of the \$1.2 billion U.S. economic grant already appropriated for Israel in the 1986 fiscal year foreign aid bill. Under provisions of the Gramm-Rudman Law signed into law by President Reagan last month, the administration has had to impose across-the-board budget cuts to reduce the government's large budget deficit.

Israel, unlike other foreign aid recipients, received its entire allocation of \$1.2b. in a lump sum at the start of the 1986 fiscal year. If Israel had not agreed to return the \$51m., the administration would have been forced to further reduce assistance to other foreign aid programmes to meet the overall budget cut.

Israel's \$1.2b. in economic assistance represents one third of the \$3.6b. worldwide economic aid programme. Thus, a refusal by Israel to return the \$51m. would have required an average cut of 6.3 per cent in foreign aid for other recipients.

U.S. and Israeli officials said that Prime Minister Shimon Peres and Finance Minister Yitzhak Moda'i agreed over the weekend to return the \$51m. because of Washington's dilemma.

Israeli officials in Washington insisted that the U.S. had not formally asked Israel to do so. They said the Americans had merely explained their problem to Peres and Moda'i.

The U.S. ambassador to Israel, Thomas Pickering, discussed the issue at some length with both Peres and Moda'i. Pickering was in The Hague and London for Peres's talks with Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs Richard Murphy.

Dan Halperin, the Israeli Embassy's Economic Minister, denied that there had been any U.S. threats against Israel.

Instead, he said, the Israeli government "had been made aware of the problems that Gramm-Rudman poses for the U.S. administration and agreed in principle to help by voluntarily returning the money."

Beyond the \$51m. loss, Israel is to lose another \$77m. in military grants - or 4.3 per cent of the total \$1.8b. military package slated for Israel in the 1986 fiscal year bill. That money has not yet been disbursed.

Thus, because of the Gramm-Rudman legislation, Israel will now lose \$128m. in the 1986 fiscal year programme.

A State Department official said that Secretary of State George Shultz personally appreciated the Israeli action. "It got us out of a big bind," the official said.

Israeli Embassy officials were clearly pleased by the public relations benefits of the Israeli action. But they also conceded that it would cause economic problems for Israel.

## Rabin: Still no firm news on soldiers missing in action

**By JOSHUA BRILLIANT**  
NESS ZIONA. - The defence establishment still lacks clear-cut information proving that the Syrians are holding at least one Israeli soldier missing since the Lebanon war, according to Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

Visiting the Mazlat plant near here yesterday, Rabin was asked by reporters to comment on press reports from Paris which had said that "at least one" of the four soldiers still missing is alive and in Syrian hands.

"We all hope there is truth in them. All of us regard the missing soldiers as live people about whom we know nothing - as long as nothing has been proven to the contrary," Rabin said.

"I cannot say at this moment that we have clear-cut verifications for the reports," he added.

The visit to the Mazlat company, which produces the Pioneer mini remote-control aircraft, was held shortly after the concluding of a deal to sell some 25 drones to the U.S. Navy with an option to buy more by 1991.

Rabin said he hoped the U.S. Army would buy such items too, and a senior company official here said there had been talks on the matter with other countries. The source said the other countries had probably been waiting for the U.S. Navy's decision.

Rabin declined to say whether the Israel Defence Forces would buy the small fibreglass plane that can transmit pictures of enemy terrain 200 kilometres from the front line. The IDF uses the older Mastiff and Scout versions, which have half the range, though talks between Mazlat and the army are under way.

## Beirut kidnappers snub Klarsfeld

**BEIRUT (AP).** - Muslim kidnappers have refused to negotiate with Nazi-hunter Beate Klarsfeld who is seeking to free Jewish hostages they hold in Lebanon, the independent *Ar-Nahar* reported yesterday.

It said an anonymous caller had telephoned the paper's office in West Beirut on Tuesday night claiming to speak for the kidnappers, the

Organization of the Oppressed on Earth, which is believed to be made up of Shi'ite Muslim zealots.

The caller demanded that the fate of eight Lebanese kidnapped near the Christian town of Jezzine in South Lebanon eight months ago be determined before any contact with Klarsfeld could be made, *Ar-Nahar* said.

## Eli Geva won't get reserve posting

**Post Knesset Correspondent.**  
Chief of General Staff Moshe Levy said yesterday that he did not intend to appoint former Aluf-Mishne Eli Geva to a reserve posting in the IDF or even to invite Geva to an interview, because that would "cause increased confusion in the army."

Geva served as a brigade commander during the 1982 siege of Beirut and asked to be relieved of his post because he did not want to take part in an attack on the city for fear of numerous civilian casualties.

Replying to a question from Yosef Sarid (*Citizens Rights Movement*) in the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, Levy said that keeping Geva out of the reserves was "not a punishment but an exercise in discretion on the part of the senior command."

Levy said the problem with Eli Geva was not what he had said but what he had done. He also said that he had expressed his reservations to his deputy, Tat-Aluf Dan Shomron, who had publicly suggested that Geva get a reserve posting.

## Maternity grants up

Maternity grants are to rise from NIS 153 to NIS 170 as of Sunday. The National Insurance Institute order was approved by the Knesset Labour and Social Affairs Committee yesterday.

## Sharon settles with Time

**TEL AVIV.** - Ariel Sharon yesterday agreed to drop his libel suit against *Time* magazine in the district court here as part of an out-of-court settlement in which *Time* is to share in Sharon's lawyers' fees and court costs.

Sharon's Tel Aviv action began in early 1983, when he sued the European edition of *Time* for \$250,000. At the same time, he filed a \$50 million suit against the U.S. edition in New York.

Both actions followed a report in *Time* that Sharon had discussed the need for the Phalangists to avenge the death of Lebanese president-elect Bashir Jemayel. The alleged conversation took place before the Phalangists carried out massacres in the Palestinian refugee camps of Sabra and Shatila in West Beirut in September 1982. *Time* reported that

the discussion had been noted in a secret appendix to the Kahan Commission report on the massacres.

A New York jury last year found that *Time*'s report was false and defamatory. But it rejected Sharon's suit, finding that he had not proved that the magazine had acted with "actual malice" as required by U.S. law.

Last September, the Tel Aviv court adopted the New York jury's findings that the *Time* story was false and defamatory. But its decision on whether Sharon had been libelled was pending. Under Israeli law Sharon would not have had to prove that *Time* had acted with malice.

Attorneys for Sharon and *Time* yesterday presented a document containing the compromise to the Tel Aviv court.

## El Al to resume Manchester flights

**Post Aviation Reporter**  
**TEL AVIV.** - El Al will resume its flights to Manchester next week, ending a brief suspension that followed a dispute over security arrangements in the northern UK city.

El Al suspended its service on Sunday in protest against a British decision that it conduct its passengers' pre-flight check-in in a basement hall usually serving flights to Belfast. Until then, El Al's counter was in the hall used by other international carriers.

The British authorities said they had decided on the change after reviewing security arrangements following last month's terrorist attacks in Rome and Vienna. But Israeli officials - including Transport Minister Haim Corfu - regarded the move as a slight to Israel's prestige.

El Al passengers will reportedly first identify themselves in the regular check-in area and go with their luggage through passport control and on to the airport's air-side. Only then will their luggage be searched and taken to the plane.

# Catshuis diplomacy - Holland and the peace process

**By YOSHI LEMPKOWICZ**  
For The Jerusalem Post  
**THE HAGUE.** - The Catshuis, the official residence of the Dutch prime minister in The Hague, and the best guarded building in Europe this week would certainly have been called Catsdavid had King Hussein joined Prime Minister Peres and the American Envoy Richard Murphy in their talks there.

But if Premier Rudd Lubbers is no Jimmy Carter, he is still very proud that his country, which presides over the European Community was chosen this week to host such important events as the Gutzwiller-Peres and Peres-Murphy meetings, both of which will give The Hague a place in world diplomatic history.

The secrecy surrounding Murphy's presence here last Sunday gave added importance to the Peres visit, although some observers said it overshadowed it.

"Where is Murphy?" was the journalists' daily question. But the Americans have kept silent on his comings and goings.

To ESTHER ORNSTEIN  
Congratulations on your  
80th Birthday  
from your  
Children & Grandchildren

"I saw him at 1.30 p.m. leaving the entrance of the Catshuis," Uri Savir, Peres's media-adviser, told reporters in the early hours last Monday. "Is Murphy going to see Hussein and Peres again in London?"

"I can't tell you," was the answer of the Israeli officials who cautioned about "too much premature optimism."

"We are not on the brink of a breakthrough between Jordan and Israel," they said, adding, "it's day by day work and it's moving in the right direction."

Peres's visit to The Hague will certainly also have important consequences for the European Community's position on the Middle East conflict. Peres used his talks with the Dutch EEC officials and with Dutch Socialist and Liberal Party leaders to point out that the PLO, contrary to "unrealistic" European expectations, has not given any positive response to Hussein's demands that he recognize UN Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

What is important for Peres is that he has had the opportunity to voice Israel's position in The Hague at a time when Hussein appears to be ready to go ahead without the PLO, as the American administration has been pressing him to do. Peres surely hopes that Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek will transmit the message to his European colleagues when they meet in Luxembourg later this month.

With that meeting in mind, Peres said that "maybe we, more than anybody else, are aware of the Palestinian people and the Palestinian problem, because we were in the same position."

With Peres, Israel is busy remedying its international isolation, the Dutch foreign minister was quoted as saying.

"You come to us from what we call the Promised Land, but you in a way are also a promise," the Dutch prime minister told Peres.

According to many observers, Peres's trip here was a great success, not only because of the Spain-Israel agreement and the Israeli-American-Jordanian negotiations, but also because of the "deep impression" he made on his Dutch hosts.

This was particularly in evidence at the official dinner Lubbers tendered for Peres. Recalling the close

relations between Israel and Holland, Peres added: "I think that Mr. Lubbers is the only non-Jewish person, who was a minister in the Joop den Uyl cabinet, who has announced that he will never buy oil on Saturdays." The allusion was to the 1973 oil crisis when Holland was the only country to resist the Arab oil embargo.

go in the wake of the Yom Kippur war. Lubbers was at the time minister of economic affairs.

Before leaving Valkenburg naval airfield for London, Peres visited the famous Aalsmeer flower auction-market, and the European space research and technology centre at Noordwijk.

In profound sorrow, we announce the untimely passing of our beloved  
**BOAZ (Maurice) GOLDMAN** 57  
Wife: Yael  
Brother: Loti and family, England  
Children: Ilana, David, Jerome, Rachel, Shmuel, Yitzhak, Mordechai, and their families  
The funeral took place yesterday at Moshav Amirim.  
Shiva at the family home, Moshav Amirim, Galilee.

To Jennifer Feldman  
Deepest sympathy on the death of your  
**Father** 57  
Directorate and Staff of  
all Sections of the  
Israel Broadcasting Authority

Sir Philip Oppenheimer  
Nicholas Oppenheimer  
and  
The Diamond Trading Company, London  
extend their deepest sympathy and condolences to  
the Schechter family  
on the passing of  
**ELCHANAN SCHECHTER** 57

Our deepest sympathy to the  
Schechter Family  
on the passing of  
**ELCHANAN SCHECHTER** 57  
Diamdel Israel Ltd.



# The plight of the shipyards again draws attention to the labour-troubled port

## Haifa and unemployment – facts and myths

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. – When big-city unemployment is discussed it is Haifa that immediately springs to mind. But statistics show that there are only marginally more jobless here than the national average.

Haifa Labour Council, which must deal with the city's out-of-work men and women, claims that just under 8 per cent are unemployed, while the national average is 7.5 per cent.

So why does Haifa get the publicity? One reason is because unemployment hit the town in waves, with big firms going under. Thus, over 1,000 jobs were lost when Ata folded; and now there are 650 workers whom the Soltam arms factory wants to lay off, and 650 men at the Israel Shipyards who had the rug pulled from under their feet when the receiver obtained a court order on Tuesday to put them all on unpaid leave, a move which will not even qualify them for unemployment benefit. Yet another reason is the vociferousness of the labour council.

Labour council spokesman Moshe Gutter told *The Jerusalem Post* yesterday that there are 7,500 Haifaite seeking work, with another 2,500 jobless who have not registered. This second group is comprised mostly of

women and men over the age of 50 who feel they have no hope of a job, or newly demobilized soldiers, who often feel ashamed to register. Haifa's total work force numbers 130,000.

The labour council fears that the situation will worsen considerably in the near future. "We estimate that another 2,500 jobs are in jeopardy, at the Soltam arms factory, the Israel Shipyards, the Shemen oil and cosmetics factory, the Hamegaper shoe factory, Rafael Armaments Development Authority, and among the civilian employees of the Israel Defence Forces, the last two as a direct result of defence budget cuts.

But perhaps the main reason for Haifa's unemployment is that although the government's economic policy was supposed to move workers from services to industry, it is industry that has been hard hit under the new economic conditions in which it must balance its profit and loss accounts. And Haifa relies on industry for its employment, whereas in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem, the armies of clerks in government and public service have at least to date successfully defied most efforts to achieve efficiency dismissals.

Nor does Haifa have Jerusalem's and Tel Aviv's large hotel industries, which are in turn far less affected by local economic conditions.

Chamber of Commerce director Arye Mehoulal believes that there has been much bad luck behind Haifa factories lay-offs. "Many of them are veterans, with outdated equipment and management, which have been in trouble for years. But they started going under only when the economic going became really tough."

The shipyards are in trouble not only because yards all over the western world are closing or changing direction in response to the continuing shipping slump, but also because the Navy reduced its orders as the country's borders shrank following the withdrawal from Sinai.

On the other hand, Mehoulal notes that Haifa's business and service sectors, particularly its computer services, have been less hurt because, as distinct from Tel Aviv, where they grew far beyond any rational demand, "Haifa always has been more solid and conservative, and it was not caught with a big surplus when the purse strings tightened."

But, as a result of the nationwide crisis in travel services, including the collapse of the Kopel concern, dozens of clerks were also laid off in Haifa.

There is scarcely a factory or business in Haifa, including the science-based industry, that has not reduced its staff. In Tel Aviv, many of the new jobless were able to move into new posts in that city's much larger

labour market. In Haifa, either they register with the labour exchange, and push up the unemployment statistics, or despair.

Not that Haifa workers have taken the deteriorating situation lying down. They have staged often violent demonstrations that made headlines, and this week they sent their representatives to the labour council and decided to stage a general strike next month, unless the government comes up with a job-saving plan.

Time is running out for Haifa. But the situation is grave nationwide. If the government is serious about axing the civil service, the other big towns may soon catch up with Haifa's unemployment figures. The jobless rate in the development towns is well above the national average and, according to the head of the Central Bureau of Statistics, Prof. Moshe Sikron, "it always has been, even when there was full employment."

Taking their cue from Haifa, these small towns will soon be making so much noise over their ills that the agitation from Haifa may become an also-ran in the chase after headlines. Unhappily it is likely to be a long run lasting until the government succeeds in rebalancing the industry-service imbalance that is the scourge of the country, and restarting Haifa's industry to fulfil those export expectations on which the future hinges.

## HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

### Back to work orders for Vulcan employees

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. – The district labour court here on Monday ordered Vulcan Foundries' 250 employees to end their wildcat strike and go back to work.

But the court also instructed management, which had applied for the back to work order, to temporarily reinstate 12 sacked workers whose dismissal led to the strike.

Haifa Labour Council's legal adviser, Yossi Katz, argued that the dismissals, which occurred during staff-management negotiations, contravened labour agreements.

The court also ordered that negotiations be resumed within a week over compensation to be paid to the 12 when the dismissals go into effect.

### Soltam firing accord

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. – Haifa Labour Council yesterday agreed to the Soltam Arms and Ammunitions Factory's firing up to 500 employees – instead of the 650 the firm had originally wanted to dismiss.

The agreement includes immediate early retirement for employees with 30 years seniority or those close to 60, increased severance pay for those volunteering to leave and a five-day week for a three-month period.

Management of the factory, near Yokneam, said it had had to halve production for lack of orders.

### Amal school sanctions

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. – Classes at all Amal high schools will begin at 10 a.m. today as the Histadrut Teachers Union continues its sanctions in protest against the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs' failure to pay severance pay to 30 teachers dismissed at the beginning of the school year.

The Labour action, so far limited to today, will affect about 5,000 pupils in the Histadrut's Amal vocational education network.

### Police hold suspects in synagogue vandalism

KFAR SAVA (Iltim). – Two men suspected of mutilating Torah scrolls and prayer books in a Ra'anana synagogue and daubing anti-Israel slogans in the area were arrested here yesterday.

The men, both from Kfar Kana in Galilee, work in the Kfar Sava region.

### Human rights prize

VIENNA. – The Labour Party's Beit Berl college, near Kfar Sava, was yesterday awarded one of the Kreisky Foundation's 13 annual prizes for human rights.

Past recipients are Tel Aviv University, Arye (Lova) Ellav and Issam Sartawi, the PLO moderate who was assassinated in Madrid.

The Kreisky Foundation was created on the former Austrian chancellor's 70th birthday by Austria's state-owned banks and the Austrian trade unions.

### Quality of life prizes

The Knesset Speaker is next Tuesday to award six prizes worth a total of \$90,000 to individuals and groups who have contributed to raising the quality of life. The prizes have been awarded annually on Tu B'Shvat since 1983 from a fund established by the Markovitz-Schreiber Fund and Eugene Schreiber, of France.

### Paid head for Chamber of Self-employed

TEL AVIV. – Uri Arbel, who was recently discharged from the IDF with the rank of Aluf-Mishne (Colonel), has been appointed director-general of the Chamber of Self-Employed. This is the first time that the chamber, which was formed two years ago, has had a paid director-general; until now the post was filled on a voluntary basis. Arbel, a graduate of Tel Aviv University, took advanced courses in administration at the Technion.

'When times are hard, the Messiah will come...'

## Hard times in two Negev towns

By LIORA MORIEL

Jerusalem Post Reporter

BEERSHEBA. – Thirty years ago, and in line with the government's population dispersal policy, Ofakim and Netivot were set up in the western Negev. Most of those sent there were North African immigrants, and it was reasonable to think that the towns would develop similarly. In fact, they are very different.

Ofakim grew apace and its population was up to 14,000 until the recent recession caused a mass exodus of trained and educated young people.

"Nearly 90 per cent of our demobilized soldiers are unable to find work here and leave, because there is no future for them in town," says Jimmy Abukasis, deputy chairman of the Ofakim Labour Council. "Our young people are highly intelligent, and can't be expected to settle for menial jobs."

Nearly 10 per cent of Ofakim's work force is unemployed and the situation can only worsen, notes Sa'adia Iluz, the council's chairman. The diamond-cutting factory has come close to firing people several times and the poultry packing plant, has had to lay off people in the wake of government subsidy cuts to poultry farmers.

"There are fewer and fewer jobs and men and women coming out of the army have to leave town or go on the dole," one of the town's 400 unemployed told *The Jerusalem Post*. He added that there was nothing to do in town – even the pool hall was "boring."

Although this is a common sentiment, other people feel Ofakim has some potential, despite the slump. Shlomo Amar was in his jewelry shop in the otherwise empty shopping mall, but he was not complaining. "I love it here, I've been here since I was six, and I have lots of friends and lots of things to do. The ones who don't work are simply lazy."

"There's plenty of work, but it's manual labour, and they turn their noses up at that. I don't think it's right for young single men to be on the dole – especially when they get more that way than through work."

And as if to prove that point, there were no takers when Mayor Yehiel Bentov said recently that he was willing to fire all the town's Arab workers from the territories if unemployed Jews would take their jobs. There are 800 Arab workers in town – and an estimated 2,000 more who work in the area illegally.

The town is secular for the most part, despite its 30 synagogues. But recently the downtown cinema has become a Centre for Judaism, and a local yeshiva has battled the authorities for the use of a building promised to immigrants from Ethiopia.

Nearby Netivot has a population of only 8,200, but the situation is "stable," says Yosef Abutbul, the town clerk. "We have a good location, close to many moshavim whose children are forced to leave the land because of shortages of small-holdings but who want to stay in the vicinity. So there is a demand for housing in town, even for our private Build Your Own Home scheme."

But Netivot, too, shows signs of economic difficulties and "some leave in search of a job elsewhere."

Some 60 per cent of Netivot's population is under 25 and the prospect of its young people leaving in search of greener pastures is a depressing one.

There are 170 small, dilapidated apartments in Netivot standing empty. The Jewish community in France funds local Project Renewal schemes and vocational training and retraining programmes, but that cure may be too little, too late.

But for many in Netivot the hard times are a good sign, for they portend the coming of the Messiah. "There is a religious consensus in town," says Abutbul. "We all believe firmly, the Baba Sali did, in the imminent coming of the Messiah. He can appear any day and we await him. This is certainly a good feeling. The religious sources all point out that the Messiah will come when times are hard."

The Baba Sali, the Moroccan sage believed by many to be a miracle worker who lived in the town for 28 years before his death two years ago at 94, is also venerated by many Ashkenazi hassidim all over the world. Since his death, his grave has become the focal point of a yearly celebration in his honour, attended by hundreds of thousands of worshippers. Last week's celebration is not yet over, and many are still overjoyed on the town in search of succour at his tomb.

The Baba Sali (Rabbi Yisrael Abutbul) used to keep his walking



Relaxing over a beer in Netivot

(Yakir Zur)

stick near his bed at night so that if the Messiah arrived while he slept, he would be ready to follow. His belief in imminent salvation has spread throughout the town.

Netivot needs no by-laws against driving on the sabbath – nobody does. Despite police statistics to the contrary, the crime rate is said to be minimal, for juvenile misdemeanours are dismissed locally as mere childish pranks.

"We respect each other and each other's sensibilities," Abutbul sums

up. Prof. Yehuda Gradus, dean of the humanities faculty at the Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, told *The Post* that Netivot's religious character gives it the edge over Ofakim because religion acts as a stabilizing agent.

But Gradus faults planners for failing to create one, large town instead of several small ones dispersed throughout the Negev. "A large town would have been stronger economically," he notes.

"These towns have no political clout because of our proportional, rather than regional, electoral system. But I applaud the recent talk of a Negev party as the emergence of regionalism in an otherwise centralizing system."

Gradus believes Ofakim should become a suburb of Beersheba, which is 25 kilometres away. If a fast, direct road is built between the two cities, in place of today winding route, Ofakim could become part of Beersheba's urban constellation.

## The Taba deal – a view from the Likud

By ASHER WALLFISH

Likud MK Dan Meridor yesterday raised the possibility that the Egyptian authorities had gone back on their Taba commitments that last week persuaded the inner cabinet to agree to arbitration on the disputed territory.

In the wake of statements by senior Egyptian officials on the inner cabinet's decision, Meridor told *The Jerusalem Post*: "I don't dare believe that any Israeli who briefed the cabinet about Egypt's willingness to accept a package deal over Taba misunderstood what the Egyptians were saying. But that might be the alternative, if the present trend of statements from Egypt continues."

While conceding that some weeks may pass before the Egyptian position becomes clear, Meridor stresses that the inner cabinet decision comprised a package deal with what he calls "linkage on two levels."

Israel's commitment to arbitrate was to be matched by Egypt's renewed commitment to normalization.

"Israel's implementation of the arbitration procedure was to be matched by Egypt's implementation of the many normalization agreements, according to a pre-determined timetable." The mo-



Dan Meridor (IPPA)

ment Egypt were to lag behind on implementing the bi-lateral normalization accord, Israel would halt the arbitration process."

He said that after the inner cabinet's unanimous decision Israel might have expected an enthusiastic Egyptian response, "but contrary to our expectations the Egyptian response was vague and enigmatic."

Then came the remarks which worried Meridor most by the Egyptian foreign minister to his Foreign Affairs Committee, and the subse-

quently denied report allegedly made by an Egyptian Foreign Ministry official in charge of Taba talks to an Israeli official in Rome.

The Egyptian statements, Meridor charged, were tantamount to an acceptance of only one clause in the Israeli decision, and complete reservations about all the rest.

"What do the Egyptians mean, when they say they welcome arbitration, but are ready to discuss all the other 13 points?" Meridor asked. "What do they mean by airing fresh demands?"

He is also concerned that Egypt intends to give Israel only the verdict in the Ras Burka murder case (when seven tourists including children were killed) although one of the 14 clauses in the inner cabinet decision stipulated that Israel must be given the official inquiry report on the incident and that negotiations would be opened on compensation for the victims' families.

Meridor said, "Here we have the Egyptians ignoring the very principle of linkage between arbitration and the other issues, although the inner cabinet was told that Egypt had agreed to such linkage," he said. "It is not as if Israel put any ultimatum to Egypt. On the contrary, the inner cabinet acted on the strength of assurances that Egypt had agreed to in advance," he said. "And there were understandings about an early summit between President Mubarak and Premier Peres. That was before. Today the summit seems remote."

Meridor recalls that whereas the Alignment Ministers were keen to approve arbitration without strings eight months ago, the Likud sought to get a package deal whereby Egypt would be brought to honour its obligations under Camp David and

the various agreements on trade, tourism, culture, political dialogue and the prevention of hostile propaganda.

"Some Israelis argued that if the Taba issue were not solved, relations between Israel and Egypt would deteriorate further, until perhaps the peace treaty might be abrogated and the ultimate development would be war," he noted.

"I hope that argument did not influence anybody in the inner cabinet to approve the 14 point decision on arbitration, because it is a baseless argument," Meridor said. "Taba is not the cause of the deterioration of relations and the solution of the Taba problem will not be the recipe for improvement. Egypt's actions now will prove who was right and who was wrong."

Meridor believes that the fate of the peace with Egypt is a test case for the durability of future peace treaties between Israel and other Arab countries. "If peace with Egypt collapses, the ramifications will be far-reaching."

He advocates what he calls a "carrot and stick" policy to get Egypt to respect its commitments. The American public should be told that Egypt has not been keeping its promises. "Egypt should be persuaded to return to the path of peace, if it wants to enjoy continued American support," he urges.

Meridor feels that Taba may offer a unique last opportunity for Israeli leverage on Egypt. "To have agreed to arbitration with Egypt without an Egyptian quid pro quo would have amounted to major national recklessness," he feels. "We took a reasonable and calculated risk in agreeing to arbitration with linkage. If Egypt is not ready to pay for this Israeli gesture, it is good that we know this in advance."

## Greek ties to remain static

By ROY ISACOWITZ

Post Political Reporter

TEL AVIV. – Greece has no intention of upgrading its diplomatic ties with Israel to ambassadorial level, Greek and Israeli sources said yesterday.

The establishment of full diplomatic relations with Spain earlier this week has left Greece the only member of the European Community without full diplomatic ties with Israel. Relations between the two countries are at one level below ambassadorial, with each maintaining a diplomatic representation, not an embassy, in the other's capital.

Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche, who visited Athens last week, received "absol-

utely no indication that Greece plans to upgrade ties," sources in Jerusalem said yesterday.

That estimation was reinforced by a senior official in the Greek diplomatic mission in Tel Aviv, who told *The Jerusalem Post* that any change was dependant on Israel's "withdrawal from all occupied territories." The ball is in Israel's court, the official said.

During his visit, Kimche and his Greek counterparts reportedly discussed improving cultural and commercial ties between the two countries. Kimche also extended an invitation to visit Israel to Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias, who reportedly accepted in principle, though no date was set.

## The Afula teacher murders – the police lift the wraps

By Barbara Amoyal

Six months have passed since the murders of Yosef Eliahu and Lea Elmakias, the Afula schoolteachers whose disappearance last July 22 spread fear in northern Israel and created tension in Arab-Jewish relations.

Hizaa Ali Sa'adi, 18, Othman Abdallah Bani Hassan, 19, and Nasser Bani Hassan, 17 – all from Arab-buna, a village some three kilometres west of Jenin – have been charged with the murders and are on trial in the Nazareth District Court.

Police Inspector-General David Kraus and CID Chief Yigal Marcus recently decided to make details of the investigation into the murders public, and in a ceremony yesterday at National Police Headquarters, Kraus awarded 12 members of the investigating team a total of NIS 300.

For the first time, the policemen recounted their roles in the eight-day investigation that led to the discovery of the bodies and uncovered the evidence in the case.

Kraus yesterday said, "We're still not convinced that a terrorist motive was involved – for, if so, why would the culprits have taken such care to hide the bodies?"

Yosef Eliahu, 35, a father of five, and Lea Elmakias, a 19-year-old woman doing national service, disappeared on a Sunday afternoon during a drive from the Miflath School in Afula to Eliahu's home in the town.

Police suspect that Sa'adi and Hassan shot Eliahu and strangled Elmakias in the lot of the schoolyard. It is suspected that they put the bodies in the trunk of Eliahu's car, drove it to a spot outside Jenin and hid the bodies there. The third suspect, charged as an accessory, allegedly helped take the bodies into a cave on Mt. Gilboa.

Eliahu's car was found 3km. from Jenin on Monday, the day after the couple disappeared. Police discovered bloodstains on the rear window and passenger door. In the car they found a metal saw and a rifle. Using fingerprint evidence, police traced the saw to a break-in at a farmhouse near Ma'ayan Harod, at the foot of Mt. Gilboa. Nasser Bani Hassan, a suspect in the break-in, was thus implicated in the murder.

The investigators only discovered the two teachers' bodies on Friday. They were led to the cave on Mt. Gilboa by the stench of the decaying bodies.

Inspector Maor Sasson, head of the investigation, told reporters yesterday that it would have been "practically impossible" to locate

the cave because it was well-hidden by natural rock formations. "Had we arrived at the scene two days later (when the stench would have faded), we would probably not have discovered the bodies," he said.

Kraus added that "someone of slight build" had to have been in the cave to pull the bodies in. "Because of the cave's tiny horizontal opening, it would have been impossible to push the bodies in from the outside," he said.

Sasson told reporters that his team, had compiled a list of 10 suspects – including the three accused – on the same day that the car was found.

Sasson recalled how pine needles found in the car near Jenin led police to believe the bodies had been hidden in the area of Mt. Gilboa, he said.

Over 500 policemen, border policemen, civil guards and local Beduin, helped by police dogs, combed Mt. Gilboa "metre by metre," the investigators said. The search, said Sasson, extended to the Carmel mountain range near Haifa to the hills around Nazareth, and to Mount Tabor.



## A COLLECTOR'S GUIDE TO JUDAICA

By Jay Weinstein

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### STAR WARS – PRIZE WINNERS

The Ranchi in Space and Road Safety campaign prize drawings took place on the 6/1/86 under legal supervision. The 15 winning hits are:

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**BURGER RANCH**





A new island emerges in the Pacific off Iwo Jima this week following an undersea volcanic eruption. The island, which now reaches 15 metres above the ocean's surface, is 1,200 kilometres south of Tokyo. (AFP telephoto)

## Ten killed in S. Africa mine clash

KRUGERSDORP, South Africa. — At least 10 people, including two white policemen, died in a clash last night between police and some 500 black mineworkers, an Anglican priest in Bickersdal township west of Johannesburg said yesterday.

Police headquarters in Pretoria said six people, including the policemen, were killed in the violence, which erupted when officers attempted to disperse an illegal gathering of miners on open ground between the Randfontein Estates gold mine and the township.

Township residents and the priest, known as Father Moloi, said police sealed off the township and were conducting house-to-house searches, arresting anyone with gunshot wounds. Residents were not allowed to go to work and those attempting to do so were turned back at roadblocks at the township entrances, as

security forces conducted a hunt for the killers of the policemen.

The clash began when two policemen attempted to break up a meeting of miners addressed by officials of the National Union of Mineworkers near the township.

The policemen told the miners they constituted an "illegal gathering" and ordered them to disperse. When the miners refused, they fired teargas canisters, residents said.

A magistrate's court here meanwhile postponed until next month the trial of black activist Winnie Mandela on charges of defying a government order banning her from her home in the township of Soweto.

Mandela, wife of jailed black nationalist leader Nelson Mandela, had been due to appear at a hearing yesterday. A new court hearing was scheduled for February 19.

The charges against Mandela re-

late to incidents last month when she returned to her Soweto home despite a December 21 government order banning her from the Johannesburg and Roodepoort districts which are adjacent to the township. She faces a maximum sentence of three years in prison.

Meanwhile, in Zimbabwe, a white farmer, Victor Argyle, was murdered by dissidents Tuesday in the Shangani area, about 100 kilometres northeast of the Matabeleland province capital of Bulawayo, police said.

He was the fourth farmer to be killed by rebels in Matabeleland in three months.

The government charges that dissidents active mainly in western and southern areas during the past three years are supporters of chief opposition leader Joshua Nkomo, a charge Nkomo denies. (AFP, Reuters)

## Second probe into Westland

LONDON (Reuters). — Prime Minister Thatcher came under renewed pressure yesterday to reveal more details about her government's role in the Westland helicopter affair.

Two weeks after Defence Minister Michael Heseltine resigned, provoking the worst cabinet crisis of Thatcher's 6½ years in power, the controversy over government involvement in the fate of the ailing Westland firm refuses to die down.

A second parliamentary panel, the House of Commons Trade and Industry Committee, announced yesterday it is launching its own inquiry into the affair.

Industry Minister Leon Brittan was also in the spotlight as rumours swept Parliament that a senior official in his department was found to have leaked a letter in an apparent attempt to discredit Heseltine's support for Westland.

## Three Sikhs sentenced to die for murder of Indira Gandhi

NEW DELHI. — All three Sikh defendants in the Indira Gandhi murder trial were sentenced to death yesterday for assassinating the Indian leader in October, 1984.

Describing the killing as a "rarest of rare" offences the judge said the three deserved the extreme penalty. He did not set a date for the execution and defence lawyers said they would appeal to higher courts within a week.

Unprecedented security surrounded the close of the 254-day trial which started on May 13, 1985 and was held in a small, makeshift courtroom in Delhi's Tihar jail.

The pronouncement of the death sentence by hanging set off sobbing among relatives in court. The judge was listened to in silence by the accused, the late prime minister's bodyguards Sarwan Singh and Balbir Singh and civil servant Kehar

Singh. They all had pleaded not guilty.

Gandhi was gunned down by two of her Sikh bodyguards in front of her home while on the way to an interview with British actor Peter Ustinov.

Two other Sikhs were found guilty of conspiracy to murder. The prosecution said the defendants began plotting Gandhi's assassination after she sent troops into the Sikhs' holiest shrine, Amritsar's Golden Temple, in June 1984 to flush out extremists fighting for a separate Sikh state in Punjab.

Tension grew in Sikh-majority Punjab state and neighbouring Haryana after the Delhi court announced its sentence. Police arrested more than 350 Sikh militants in north India in the past 24 hours to prevent trouble. (Reuters, AFP)

## Heyerdahl tackles Easter Island statues

SANTIAGO (Reuters). — Norwegian explorer and adventurer Thor Heyerdahl returned to Easter Island yesterday after 30 years to try to solve one of the Pacific island's mysteries and make its giant men of stone "walk" again.

Heyerdahl, 71, famed for his voyage on the Kon-Tiki and Ra expeditions, is accompanied by three men from his original trip and a young Czechoslovak engineer who has developed a technique for moving the 20-ton "Moai" stones.

The 600 huge, heavy-browed carvings have long fascinated archeologists, who wondered how a vanished civilization moved the immense monoliths from the side of the volcano where they were sculpted to their present sites.

Legend, told to Heyerdahl's original expedition 30 years ago, is that the "Moai" statues walked.

Theories have ranged from their having been transported on tree trunks used as rollers to the assertion of Swiss author Erich von Daniken that the volcanic carvings could only have been the work of superior beings from outer space.

Czechoslovak engineer Pavel Pavel thinks the statues indeed may have walked, after a fashion, with the aid of ropes.

Heyerdahl will test Pavel's method for moving the statues with just 18 men during this six-week expedition. Thirty years ago the expedition team to the narrow Chilean island needed 180 men to move a single statue.

Heyerdahl said that Pavel had made a successful trial run in Czechoslovakia. "Of course these statues are very, very ancient and eroded now, so they are not as strong and we have to be much more careful

than people were hundreds of years ago."

Easter Island, 3,200 kilometres west of Chile, has yielded crucial evidence for Heyerdahl's theory that ancient peoples crossed the oceans between continents — a notion scorned by the scientific community 40 years ago.

## Kasparov-Karpov chess rematch in late summer

MOSCOW (AP). — World chess champion Garry Kasparov says he has agreed to a late summer rematch with Anatoly Karpov, but that many questions about the contest remain.

Kasparov said the decision was reached in private negotiations with Karpov and officials of the Soviet Chess Federation on Tuesday. London and Leningrad have both offered to host the tournament.

## Children reported slain

# Ugandan troops riot throughout capital

KAMPALA, Uganda. — Several people including four schoolchildren were shot dead by rampaging government soldiers following clashes with National Resistance Army guerrillas on the edge of Kampala yesterday, residents said.

An elderly shopkeeper told reporters he had seen the bodies of four children by the side of the road as he was hurrying home to avoid soldiers who were shooting, robbing and harassing civilians.

Another witness said he saw several civilians with serious gunshot wounds taken to Kampala's Nsambya Hospital.

Other residents said the troops had been driven back by the NRA, and that they had heard artillery fire close to the city earlier in the morning.

Gunfire was heard later in the day, but it was believed to be accompanying the rampages rather than arising from clashes between the army and the guerrillas.

By early afternoon, downtown Kampala was virtually deserted. Stores and offices were closed.

A member of the ruling military council, Lt.-Col. Eric Odnor, issued an appeal for calm over state-run Radio Uganda and said all soldiers should return to their barracks.

A source on the military council said the unauthorized influx of soldiers into the capital came after commanders decided to withdraw artillery from a position 25 kilometres southwest of Kampala where army troops had been confronted by the guerrillas.

The military government and the National Resistance Army signed a peace treaty December 17 which called for them to end a five-year conflict.

But the treaty has not been implemented, and fighting between the two sides began to escalate last week. Several clashes occurred within a few kilometres of Kampala (AP, Reuters)

## Poland seeks restitution for slave labourers under Nazis

WARSAW (AP). — The official Polish News Agency PAP has accused West Germany of acting unjustly by denying restitution to Poles forced to work as slave labourers during World War II.

"There are full legal, to say nothing about moral, grounds to accept the compensation claims of Poles," PAP said. "The Polish government has always maintained that Polish citizens must receive appropriate reparation for their physical and moral suffering."

The issue of restitution to former Nazi slave labourers flared up again earlier this month after a West German company, Feldmuehle Nobel, paid DM5 million (\$2 million) to a New York group representing Jews forced to work for the company during the war.

Six German companies including Feldmuehle Nobel have made restitution payments, but historians estimate that hundreds of German companies used at least 500,000 slave labourers who were taken from

concentration camps and occupied territories.

PAP noted that West Germany has made restitution payments to Jews living in Israel and other western countries, and said "The same practice" should be implemented to war's former Polish forced labourers.

The West German government has paid DM4.4 billion (\$1.7 billion) to Israel and 12 other countries as restitution, but Poland is not one of them.

Bonn Finance Ministry officials say that is because Poland which received large tracts of former German territory after the war agreed to waive war reparations until they could be handled by a United Germany.

However, up until 1969, Poles as well as other Nazi victims could apply for individual restitution payments from the West German government. Under these provisions Bonn is still paying out some DM1b. (\$690m.) a year.

## FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

### Secret Geneva talks begin on nuclear arms ban

GENEVA (AP). — U.S. and Soviet negotiators held their first detailed session on long-range, or strategic, nuclear forces yesterday in the new round of arms-control talks.

Details of the nearly three-hour meeting were kept secret under the two sides' confidentiality rule.

The U.S. was expected to request details from the Soviets on their proposal to rid the world of nuclear weapons by the year 2000, made when the talks opened last Thursday.

### Teenager with boyfriend's heart leaves hospital

SAN FRANCISCO (AP). — Donna Ashlock, 14, left hospital here Tuesday with the transplanted heart of her boyfriend, who bequeathed it to her shortly before dying of a cerebral hemorrhage.

Donna, carrying two teddy bears, headed home wearing a T-shirt imprinted "I Left My Heart in San Francisco".

Doctors said there had been no signs of rejection of the heart transplanted from Felipe Garza, 15, and that she should be back in school within six to eight weeks.

Donna had suffered from cardiomyopathy, a chronic heart-muscle disorder, before her January 5 operation.

### Conservationists hopping mad over kangaroo cull

SYDNEY (Reuters). — The Australian government said yesterday it would allow more than 2.5 million kangaroos to be shot this year in one of the world's largest commercial slaughters of wildlife.

Angry conservationists promptly announced they would organize worldwide demonstrations tomorrow to protest the cull, likely to be nearly 700,000 more than last year's quota.

Under the Kangaroo Management Programme, Australia's national symbol, which is regarded as a pest by farmers, is killed by licensed hunters commercially for its skin and meat.

### Japanese-Americans win right for reparations suit

WASHINGTON (AP). — A U.S. court of appeals on Tuesday reinstated a lawsuit brought on behalf of 120,000 Japanese-Americans removed from their homes and detained in camps during World War II.

A three-judge panel, voting 2-1, said a lower court was wrong in dismissing a suit seeking \$24 billion in compensation, because it said the statute of limitations had expired.

Attorneys of the National Council for Japanese-American Redress said the government concealed evidence that the internment posed no threat to national security. The original lawsuit was filed in March 1983.

### New suit filed for woman who wanted to starve

LOS ANGELES (AP). — A quadriplegic cerebral palsy victim who tried to starve to death two years ago wants a court to order a county-run hospital to remove a feeding tube from her stomach, her attorneys say.

A suit on behalf of Elizabeth Bouvia, 28, whose paralysis is increasing, also seeks to bar doctors from taking her off a pain-killing automatic morphine-injection machine. It says they have threatened to do so if she does not cooperate with them.

An American Civil Liberties Union attorney said Tuesday before a court hearing that Bouvia has given up attempts to die rather than endure a life of pain.

### Three elderly widows slain by karate blows

WASHINGTON, Pennsylvania (AP). — A martial-arts expert accused of killing three elderly widows with karate chops was convicted of first-degree murder Tuesday night.

The Erie County jury deliberated for two hours and returned the verdict against Roland Steele, who faces death in the electric chair for the murders. He also was found guilty of two counts of robbery and two counts of theft.

The panel heard eight days of testimony on the June 21 slayings of three women in their 80's, all from East Washington. Their bodies were buried under old tires at an abandoned coal mine.

### More deaths in Brazil from vampire bat bites

SAO PAULO, Brazil (AP). — A man aged 65 and his 11-year-old grandson have died after vampire bat bites which gave them rabies, the latest of a series of attacks that have prompted Brazilian health officials to start an anti-bat campaign.

The two were bitten in the region of Pedra Azul, near the state of Bahia, bringing to 38 the number of bat attacks in the area, one of the most affected by the recent wave.

Vampire bats, or *desmodus* as the species is called, suck about 20 cubic centimetres of blood after they bite.

## SPORTS

# Milan's coach fancies Maccabi

TEL AVIV. — Simac Milano's veteran American coach Dan Peterson makes Maccabi Tel Aviv 3-4 point favourites for tonight's enticing European Cup final pool basketball game at Yad Eliah.

This is somewhat surprising since Maccabi have won only one out of their five final pool games to date and are out of contention for the Cup, whereas the Italian champions are playing very well and are very much in the thick of things.

But Peterson, 50, who has been coaching in Italy for the past 13 years knows a thing or two about the European game. He is as wise as he is engaging a man. And he may have been indulging in a spot of pre-game psychology in predicting that Maccabi will beat his talented squad.

But he also has solid fact on his side when he points out that European competition is becoming more intense all the time and that the standards of the top clubs are consistently being levelled out so that each game is a toss up.

"Maccabi have a fine team, it's always a delight to play here and we know they showed tremendous character to pull themselves out of a hole and win that second game against the Soviets last week," he said last night.

Also, of course Maccabi is in a new role as spoilers of Milan's powerful favour in knocking the Kivna off their hitherto unbeaten perch. The Italian coach agreed with the Post estimate that Arvids Salnis is the best centre ever to come out of Europe and that although Salnis is inexperienced, given a couple of years in the NBA "he could well become a superstar there too."

Maccabi will be looking for another portion of absolute commitment from their own super star Kevin Magee. And even though Magee said last night that he is "not fit" as he recovers from a bout of flu, he simply doesn't know how to give anything less than 100% effort.

During January's sport, the rest of the Italian team are thriving and racing to go after Italy given the boost of this victory last Thursday night in Brussels. Jauch was slightly off colour yesterday, but hopes to be fit and in the starting line up at 8.30 p.m.

The game will be televised live. LINE UPS. — with west nos. (+ indicates starters) MILANO: 6 Pavesi; 5 Barzani; 6 Trisani; 4 Bassoli; 3 Andrea; 2 Basso; 1 Vito. MACCABI: 15 D'Amico; 14 D'Amico; 13 D'Amico; 12 D'Amico; 11 D'Amico; 10 D'Amico; 9 D'Amico; 8 D'Amico; 7 D'Amico; 6 D'Amico; 5 D'Amico; 4 D'Amico; 3 D'Amico; 2 D'Amico; 1 D'Amico.

## Jim may need acupuncture

CHICAGO (AP). — The Illinois State Acupuncture Association is flying two acupuncturists to New Orleans to treat Chicago Bears' quarterback Jim McMahon's bruised backside, despite objections from team officials.

McMahon, who suffered the injury to his buttocks last week during the Bears' NFC championship win over the Los Angeles Rams, didn't practise last week for Sunday's Super Bowl because it was painful to run, sit and follow through on passes.

He says the pain was partly relieved after acupuncture treatment by Hiroshi Shirashi, a trainer for the Japanese national track team, and that he wanted three more twice-a-day treatments.

But Bears' president Mike McCaskey said he preferred McMahon to get conventional medical treatment and refused Shirashi permission to travel with the team to New Orleans.

So the association is flying Shirashi to New Orleans at its own expense. "Now the question is will the Bears allow Jim to undergo treatment or will he have to sneak off to have it done?" a spokeswoman for the acupuncturists said last night.

Back in Chicago, the mayor is issuing prescriptions for "Bears fever." Teddy bears are being exchanged for airline tickets, and a giant television screen is replacing the Picasso sculpture as the biggest attraction in Daley Plaza. TWA swapped the tickets in exchange for teddy bears, which the airline said it would give to charity.

The city that works is turning into the city that's nuts for the Chicago Bears.

The Bears are gone, but hardly forgotten, as they train in New Orleans for the Super Bowl game against the New England Patriots.

Michele Walton, 26, stood in line all night to get a ticket, trading in her-



HIS HEAD'S OK. Bear quarterback Jim McMahon.

16-month-old daughter's teddy bear. "I haven't told my daughter yet," Mrs. Walton admitted.

At a Chicago auction house, pigskin was more coveted than porcelain. A football signed by the 1993 Bears, then world champions, went for \$1,800. A local jeweller is selling little mink bears, with the largest sporting a "Rozele" headband made popular by quarterback McMahon and selling for \$200.

There is also another team in the game, Kenneth Sims, New England's best defensive lineman, could be activated after missing the last six games with a broken leg, the Patriots' doctor said yesterday.

"The knee is healed well enough for support walking," said Dr. Bertram Zarits. "It's borderline enough to allow full running on it. We're racing against the clock," he added.

Sims, the first choice in the 1982 draft, featured his left elbow on December 1, a 36-31 victory over the Indianapolis Colts. Despite missing the last three games of the regular season, he led the Patriots' defensive line with 56 tackles.

The Bears and the Patriots, two teams with similar styles but vastly different personalities, clash for the first time in the United States' most celebrated sporting event. So 75,000 fans will pack the New Orleans Superdome to watch Super Bowl XX (kickoff is at midday local time). In addition, 115m. Americans — almost half the country's population — are expected to watch the game on television, many of them at home parties, along with many millions worldwide.

## McEnroe takes time off

NEW YORK (AP). — Saying he needs time to rest and get back in shape, tennis star John McEnroe is leaving the professional tour for at least 60 days.

He petitioned the Men's International Professional Tennis Council for a reduction from a mandated minimum of 14 Nabisco Grand Prix tournaments in 1986, saying he needed the time to rest and get himself in shape. The Pro Council granted the request. Under the rules, a player who does not compete in any pro tennis event for a minimum of 60 or more consecutive days can petition the Pro Council for a reduction of his commitment.

Last week, McEnroe reportedly told French tennis star Yannick Noah that he "won't be playing again until the baby's come."

Actress Tatum O'Neal, McEnroe's fiancée, is expecting their first child in May. Earlier this month, a London newspaper reported the couple planned to be married on February 17, although McEnroe had denied a date has been set.

McEnroe will have to fulfil commitments for exhibition over the next three weeks. He has already pulled out of next week's U.S.

Aussies rampant

SYDNEY (AP). — Australia's best batting bowlers to swing India by 100 runs in the World Series Cup one-day cricket international here.

Openers Geoff Marsh, with 125, and David Boon, 83, again found Sydney's happy hunting ground as they laid the foundations for Australia's Everest-like 292 for six. Allan Border added a whirlwind 52.

Despite 92 not out by opener Sanli Gavaskar, India were never in the race. The Indians crawled to 192 for four off their 50 overs and were bowled from the ground.

Kapil Dev later blasted his batsmen for their poor run rate. "Our batsmen just didn't go for it," he said. "They put the shutters up when I got out. I wasn't happy about it and I will have plenty to say."

But it was a different story in Johannesburg. Five days of scorching cricket ended with South Africa scoring a stunning 188-run victory over the rebel Australian side, giving the hosts one win in the Tests against two draws.

The final scores at the sun-splashed Wanderers ground were South Africa 211 and 305, Australia 267 and 61.

For the winners, captain Clive Rice and paceman Garth Le Roux each claimed hat-tricks to set up the Springboks' win.

In the South African second innings, Graeme Pollock, batting with a broken hand, scored 65 not out. Kevin McClelland made 110.

In Colombo, England B made 363 all out and Sri Lanka are 122 for 4.

## Golden sticks

TORONTO (AP). — Two Soviet teams which recently defeated the Quebec Nordiques and Montreal Canadiens were successful on the ice as they were at the bank. They took home \$250,000. The haul was exclusive of the first-class treatment provided by their NHL hosts. All six tickets, hotel accommodation and meals were paid for from gross receipts, the Soviets got their share. A total of 147,000 spectators paid to watch the 10 exhibition games.

Moscow Red Army won five games and lost only one, this to the Quebec Nordiques. Montreal Dynamo won two and lost only one in the Calgary Flames but they tied one.

NHL results: Islanders 7, Flyers 3; Canucks 5, Devils 3; Kings 6, Blues 3; Capitals 7, North Stars 5.

## SCOREBOARD

SOCCER. — Liverpool straddled into the semi-final of the English Milk Soccer Cup by crushing Ipswich Town 3-0 at Anfield, through goals by Paul Walsh, Ronald Whelan and Ian Rush. Two of the goals came as a result of horrendous first half blunders by the visitor's England international centre-back, Terry Butcher.

## Sportotips

By PAUL KOHN

Single	Double
1. Real Yonkers v. Hap. Y'm	1
2. Yavne v. Hap. PT	2
3. Mac. TA. v. Mac. Haila	1
4. Hap. TA. v. Beersheva	1
5. Jaffa v. Mac. Netanya	2
6. Hap. Haila v. Haila	1
7. Mac. PT. v. Haila	1
8. Be'er Y'm v. Kfar Yava	1
9. Hadera v. Amidar	1
10. Be. TA. v. Acre	1
11. Be. Netanya v. Haila	1
12. Be. Ramat Hasharon	X
13. Haila v. Haila	1

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IN 1962, Subhi DeJani, a blind principal of a school for the blind, established a braille library in Jerusalem's Shuafat neighbourhood, which today contains more than 1,000 books each in braille Arabic and English. The blind from all over the West Bank and Gaza use the centre, one of the unusual items in Jerusalem's collection of 250 libraries. "It is the only braille library in the Arab world," says Ms. Shadi, its present head.

As expected, Jerusalem flourishes with religious libraries specializing in Judaism, Hebrew and rare or ancient holy books. Middle Eastern studies is another speciality, and for this scholars and researchers say the collection at the Ecole de Bibliographie et d'Archéologie Française is the best. It is also one of the oldest establishments in the Holy City, dating from 1890, and is a pioneer in scientific research. The library is located in the Dominican Monastery on Nablus Road, where graves of the First Temple Period were discovered.

Brother Marcel Sigrist, the chief librarian, is an Assyrian language expert. Entrance to this centre is select; only those known to engage in research in the field may use the facilities. Such scholars rave about the library's catalogue, collection and service. A 1982 survey of libraries in Jerusalem, conducted by Mathilde Tagger for the Jerusalem Institute for Israel Studies, lists the Ecole library as having 70,000 books and 300 manuscripts.

One scholar had to supply a letter of recommendation before he could use the Shoken Library in Talbich, the city's largest private library of Judaism. It was founded by German businessman and collector Salomon Schocken, who in 1934 built a house at 6 Balfour Street to accommodate his collection of Jewish literature. Head librarian Dr. Ya'acov Katzenstein says its prizes include one of the biggest collections of books on Hasidism (especially the Bratslav group), an unsurpassed collection of prayer-books and "the smallest Hebrew book ever printed" — a siddur with prayers "for any misfortune that may arise," composed in 1620 by the legendary Yehuda Aryeh of Modena. Katzenstein knows of no other copy.

The Shoken Library also contains books written on rags in concentration camps, historic sermons by famous rabbis and microfilm copies of inaccessible material from behind the Iron Curtain. The premises' limited facilities are used as an excuse to restrict access to its 55,000 volumes, 200 manuscripts and 20,000 microfilms.

BIBLE STUDIES and archeology are the main focus of the Hebrew Union College Library on King David Street, which claims to receive periodicals two weeks earlier than any other institution in Jerusalem, and of the Albright Institute of Archaeological Research on Salatiel Street. Nearby is the Rockefeller Museum with 50,000 books and 150 manuscripts and a very helpful staff.

Many of the city's churches have libraries that include collections on Middle Eastern studies. The Gulbenkian Armenian Library in the Old City is one of the biggest with 75,000 volumes and 300 manuscripts. The Armenian icons and church jewels in the same collection are priceless. The largest Moslem religious library is located on the Temple Mount in the Akra Mosque.



## Mixed bag of books

By LEAH ABRAMOWITZ  
Special to The Jerusalem Post

and contains 10,000 volumes and 1,000 manuscripts. It includes Arabic literature and pre-Mandate newspapers.

Most yeshivot have big collections of *sifrei kodesh* (religious study books) but the biggest is that of the Hechal Shlomo Central Rabbinical Library with 50,000 volumes, many received from Europe after the Holocaust. The nearby Yeshurun Synagogue Library has a 30,000 volume collection of Judaica, much in foreign languages.

Similarly the library of Yad Harav Herzog has 40,000 volumes and 10,000 microfilms of talmudic texts and commentaries, some from the Cairo Geniza. The library was designed to produce an unending encyclopedia on talmudic studies. A woman is rarely seen on these premises.

THE FIRST library in Jerusalem, "a book centre" at the Rothschild Hospital, established in 1867, was soon closed due to rabbinic opposition. In 1873 the Ecole Mono Monastery Library was founded, and is still in use. By 1900 there were seven libraries, all belonging to monasteries except for Midrash Abrabanel, set up by B'nai B'rith. It became another battlefield between secularists and the Orthodox and grew and changed, becoming what we know today as the Jewish National and University Library on the Givat Ram campus of the Hebrew University.

For sheer size and variety, the National Library has no peer in Israel. One can get a library card by presenting his or her identity card, but the library's staff is often not helpful.

One scholar who used the library often (and has been a professional librarian for 18 years) says: "There is not enough professional guidance. Maybe it's a financial problem. There isn't enough staff. But it's also a matter of attitude. There is no understanding of serving the public. Getting a book out of the stacks is like getting blood out of a stone." Often she goes down into the bowels of the library to extract a book after being told it was "out/unlisted/no longer in stock."

Jerusalem's readers are more likely to check books out of one of the 20 municipal library branches (reduced from 24, due to cut-backs). Their supervisor, Dr. Abraham Wilner, notes the city also operates two mobile units, one for Jewish neighbourhoods without a permanent library, and one for Arabic readers in suburbs and villages around the capital. The mobile units and the central municipal library at the Gerard Behar Centre on Rehov Bezalet, offers music cassettes, art reproductions and educational films. At the Behar Centre (Beit Ha'am to old-timers) a club for young librarians has attracted 90 sixth and seventh graders. Some municipal branches offer a story hour for children five and up. "There are 750,000 books in all languages at the municipal libraries, 3,500 slides, 1,000 records and 200 pictures," says Wilner.

Major sources for books in English are the British Council libraries (one on Nablus Road in East Jerusalem and one in Terra Sancta) and the American Cultural Centre on Keren Hayesod. Both are rich in periodicals and fringe benefits such as the cultural centre's video tape collection and the council libraries' simplified English readers.

For readers of Hungarian there's the library operated by Leslo Brown and his wife on Rehov Yavetz. Surprisingly many of its 20,000 books are brand new. Brown, in the business for 30 years, knows what to recommend to each of his customers, and the library has the atmosphere of a friendly club.

UNIQUE libraries abound in Jerusalem. Consider: the Jerusalem Cinematheque Library with 4,000 books on cinema and TV and related subjects and 5,000 films; the Knesset Library with its excellent collection of newspapers on hydrologic rollers; the Academy of Medicine Library, specializing in the history of science and Jewish medicine; the Yad Ben-Zvi collection on Eretz Yisrael studies; and many, many more.

Two deserve special mention. At No.1 Rehov Ibn Gavirol is the central Zionist Archive, open to the public, with 90,000 books on Zionism and the history of Eretz Yisrael, plus 500 manuscripts and 165,000 other items, including maps, microfilm and photographs.

Across the city is the Yad Vashem Library, also open to the public, but attracting mostly scholars and students. Its focus on the Holocaust includes the records of Jewish communities and many manuscripts besides its 60,000 volumes. Together they represent the tragedy and the triumph of the Jewish people in this century, and Jerusalem's 250 libraries testify that the people of the book still excel in the reading of the book.

THE NEGEV hardly conjures up images of sprawling pine forests. Yet today, only 22 years after the first saplings were planted on an experimental basis, the Yatir forest outside Beersheba boasts some four million pines spread over 26,000 dunams.

After this Sunday, the forest will be bigger by a few thousand trees as 4,000 Beersheba children participate in the annual Tu B'shvat planting and make their contribution to the greening of the desert.

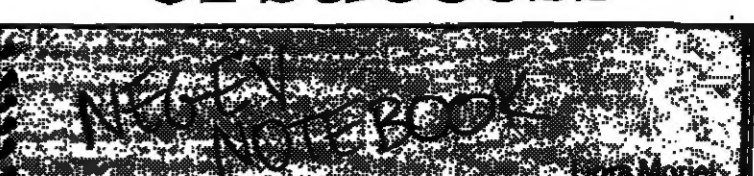
Even though the Yatir forest lies on the edge of the so-called drought line, making it one of the Negev's more hospitable sites for trees, the poor soil and rocky slopes prevent them growing thickly or to really awesome proportions. But for the residents of Beersheba and the new settlements south of Hebron, the forest serves its intended purpose as a recreational centre.

THE CASUAL observer would find it hard to believe that the Negev is home to a wide range of natural flora. The Beersheba area alone, however, includes at least 45 different species, and at Ir Ovot in the Arava stands a jujuba tree, that's estimated to be 2,000 years old. The pistachio tree, which requires little water, is another Negev veteran and is now cultivated near Mitzpe Ramon.

The Nabateans, who settled in the area at the end of the fourth century BCE, cultivated large areas of the desert. Some 10,000 dunams of ter-



## Pine proof of success



racid land can still be found today in the uplands.

Nonetheless, the first efforts to plant trees in the Negev were greeted with scepticism. Meir Caspi of Kibbutz Magen remembers being nearly laughed off the kibbutz in the 1960s when he proposed planting an

orchard. But he had the last laugh: Today the kibbutz grows oranges on 400 dunams of land. Similarly, when Beersheba municipality decided some years ago to plant a small forest at the edge of the town, some local wits put up a sign warning visitors not to step on the treetops.

Conventional wisdom aside, there were serious obstacles to planting forests in the Negev. But, prompted by the need for trees to hold down migrating sand-dunes, provide for security and fodder, and beautify the region, scientists got down to the business of identifying which trees could best withstand the harsh environment.

The minimal rainfall, the salinity of local water supplies and the extremes of hot and cold restricted the choices. When the Jewish National Fund began planting forests in the days before the birth of the state, it found the acacia, tamarisk and eucalyptus to be suitable most of the time. But their tender roots could not withstand sandstorms.

By 1967, some 19 experimental plots had been set up at 12 locations, using 86 varieties of tree.

If the research has resulted in forests that are pleasing to the eye, such as the Yatir, they haven't earned universal praise from the scientific community. Pines aren't suited for desert areas, critics contend, because the needles make the soil acidic and in any case the trees are not indigenous. JNF officials retort that the pines grow quickly and stay green all year.

Driving north from Beersheba you feel that the JNF's argument has been justified. You pass thousands of trees — selected by Ben-Gurion University scientists for their ability to adapt to the Negev conditions — sporting different shapes and shades of green, but all growing without the aid of irrigation.

## Strange calling

THERE AND THEN / Sraya Shapiro

monologues of Hamlet, to insinuate the intrigues of Iago, to give vent to the outbursts of a Shylock, to express Lear's emotions in the storm scene.

"I think I could have never described more pungently my grief at the death of my mother than the eulogy of Peer Gynt which I delivered a few days after my mother passed away," Finkel says.

An actor depends on texts written by others for self-expression. Still — take Finkel's word for it — the actor is permeated with the will to improve the world. As long as there is theatre, he says, "there will be sublime actors who, in the guise of kings, prophets, priests and messiahs, will castigate the public from the proscenium for not aiming for a better world." Small wonder Finkel did not see eye to eye with most

directors who tended to sacrifice the actor's propensity for self-expression in favour of a spectacular orchestration. Indeed, Finkel's previous books were full of diatribes against directors who denied the actor the central place on the stage.

ACTING IS a strange profession. The actor preaches to an audience of strangers, while backstage he wages a war with his colleagues on practically every issue concerning their common existence.

Finkel says he started acting in school. "I was 12 years old when my father suddenly appeared in the flat of a classmate where we were rehearsing a play and brought me home, declaring to my mother that he had just saved the son from a place of bad repute." But he was to become an actor. He played in Yiddish, then studied in Berlin and hoped to stay there, but a "Palestinian" group arrived from Tel Aviv and Finkel was adopted. That "Tai" ultimately merged with Habimah.

He fought for years against the system, brought by the founding fathers of Habimah from Moscow, which gives an equal vote to every member in choosing plays and assigning parts. He was close to retirement age when he became Habimah's artistic director. He has little praise for the turn Habimah took after he stepped down.

Reading Finkel, one realizes that the greatest handicap an actor faces is his colleagues. The agonies of friendships, hostilities and misunderstandings pester an actor's life. Possibly, many of the fears are imaginary, but they have a real impact on the actor's behaviour.

Menahem Gnessin, who tried to establish a performing group in Jaffa long before he joined Habimah founders in Moscow, once confided to me that he had written a play. "But I destroyed it, because I feared my colleagues would kill me with ridicule."

## A PLEASING NEW FACE

MUSICA NOVA CONSORT. Lior Shambadal conducting (Thorn Theatre, Tel Aviv, January 23). Works by Mordechai Seter, Varese, Zvi Rabinovitch, Xenakis, Josef Tal.

THIS new group, calling itself the Musica Nova Consort, has set itself the purpose of fostering contemporary and Israeli music. Its 15 mostly young and enthusiastic musicians from the Israel Philharmonic and the Israel Chamber Orchestra are directed and led by Lior Shambadal. Their first appearance, following 15 rehearsals, indicated seriousness and dedication; the concert proved beyond doubt that the consort has resolved to achieve perfection in details and in general interpretation. The excellent choice of works was immensely exciting.

It was indeed amazing that all works, with the possible exception of Ze'ev Steinberg's *Festive Prologue*, (a world premier), dealt with sound — sound textures, effects, sound *per se*. With this highly interesting common denominator, the works also showed great variety.

For Seter (b. 1916) to deal with sound as such is of course a novelty. *Ensemble* for six players (clarinet, bassoon, horn, viola, cello, piano) was written in 1975 in memory of the son of the painter Bezmen, who was killed by terrorists. Long sustained tone planes alternate with sections of great activity, which develop into a piercing cry. The score is almost ascetic in its use of instruments with no virtuosity applied: even the piano plays only single notes and chords. Despite the emphasis on sound, the music is shaped in melodic fragments and motifs. It leaves a deep impression.

Varese's *Octandre* (1923) exploded with incredible activity. It reveals the iron personality of its

MUSIC  
Benjamin Bar-Am

composer (1883-1965), the great prophet of contemporary music, ignored in our concert halls. The clashing dissonances of brass almost blinded us with light and exuberance. Both Varese and Seter introduce sound with a perplexing variety of motif invention. It is interesting to note how music revealed itself in Vienna in dodecaphonic structuralism and in the works of Varese, the ultimate emancipator of sound.

*Plegra* by Xenakis (b. 1922) creates a sound world of incredible uproar into which one is drawn as if by magic. "Plegra" is the battlefield where the new gods fight the old ones, and Xenakis' music indeed introduces hell.

Another surprise was Tal (b. 1910). His *Imago* for 15 players is actually a chamber symphony, not in terms of form but as an assemblage of sound. Tal's expressive elements carry the listener through the work.

All the performances were of the highest quality, and Shambadal deserves unqualified praise. This concert introduced a new factor into our world of music.

AN EVENING OF DUETS — Emanuel Gruber, cello; Uri Vardi, violin; Gad Levartov, viola; Uri Vardi, cello; Erella Talmi, flute and Ziv Ben, bassoon (Tel Aviv, January 13). Beethoven: Sonata for two cello; Seta: *Epigram* (flute and cello); Beethoven: Duet, "With Two Eyes Open Oblivion" for viola and cello; Mozart: Sonata for bassoon and cello; Kodaly: Duo for violin and cello.

THE IDEA of putting together a programme in which Emanuel Gruber participates in all five compositions, each one for cello and another instrument, was original and promising.

ing. The programme, however, created a strange paradox. At least three of the works, Beethoven, Beethoven and Mozart, were of so little musical value that their inclusion can only be explained by the need to find the right material for the framework of this special programme. Besides being poor in content, none of the three pieces contained a cello part of sufficient substance for Gruber to fully demonstrate his capabilities.

This left us with two works both of great interest. Mordechai Seter's highly individualistic, concise and introverted *Epigrams* for flute and cello, and the Kodaly Duo for violin and cello. Unfortunately, it was only in the Kodaly piece that Gruber's personality manifested all its strength, both on the musical and technical level. This single piece was enough to prove again that, with Gruber, we possess an outstanding cellist. Whenever he can find time from his responsibilities as first cellist of the Israel Chamber Orchestra and appear as soloist or in chamber music, he impresses immensely.

The other artists also deserve highest praise — cellist Uri Vardi, who shared the timid Boccherini; Erella Talmi, who immersed herself in Seter's meditations with empathy; Gad Levartov, who did his best to extract at least something from the Beethoven; and Ziv Ben, who tackled the rather simplistic Mozart with humour and alacrity. Special mention must be made of Elikum Salzman, whose brilliant violin part in Kodaly occasionally even surpassed that of the cello in substance and exposed an artist of the highest qualifications.

\*\*\*  
THERE will be a change in the programme at 8.30 p.m. Saturday at the YMCA Auditorium in Jerusalem in aid of Eran, the mental first-aid service. Pianist Allan Sternfeld has taken ill, so Cilla Grossmeyer will now appear with flutist Avner Biran and pianist David Dolan. The interesting programme includes beautiful Argentinian songs by Lasala, Romances by Ferdinand Fortunate (1722), piano and flute music by Schumann and Mozart, *Lieder* by Mozart and Three Songs of Nature by Jerusalemite composer Haim Alexander.

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Shambadal — introducing a new factor



## Leumi's Swiss and American subsidiaries made profits

By PINHAS LANDAU  
Post Finance Reporter

Bank Leumi's U.S. and Swiss subsidiaries have both reported their 1985 results, with Bank Leumi (Switzerland) achieving a strong gain in net profits and Leumi Trust Company of New York suffering a slight drop.

The Swiss bank, which has branches in Zurich and Geneva, published a balance sheet totalling some SF600 million, sharply down on 1984's SF673.5m. — although the shareholder's equity grew by more than one quarter, from SF58.4m. to SF75.3m.

In addition to accrued profits, the equity was boosted by a SF12m. private placement with a foreign investor in March 1985. The outcome of the smaller balance-sheet total and larger capital means is to increase the capital assets ratio from 8.6 per cent to 12.5 per cent, which will bring the bank well within the Swiss regulatory guidelines.

Leumi (Switzerland) has declared a cash dividend of 11 per cent for the year, the same as in 1984, but payable on a larger number of shares, following the private placement.

The much larger Leumi subsidiary in New York, reported that its balance sheet totalled \$2.82m. on December 31, 1985, 6 per cent more than one year earlier. However, profits slipped slightly from 1984's \$11.4m. to \$11.1m. last year. It should be recalled that 1984 saw a near-doubling of the profits attained in the two previous years.

Leumi Trust's capital means are reported as having grown by \$15.3m. during the year — more than the net profit. This discrepancy stems from accounting procedures, and a similar phenomenon occurred in the 1984 accounts.

Apparently in order to reduce overall costs, Leumi Trust merged two branches in Manhattan before opening a new branch on Broadway. The bank also joined a network of automatic teller machines available in New York City, giving its clients access to 800 ATMs.

Neither the increase in profits in Switzerland nor the decline in New York are explained in the respective press releases. But it seems that the Swiss bank's activities in portfolio management, in which it controls large sums from customers from all over the world, and which is an "off-balance sheet" source of profits, was a major contributor to the positive performance.

The fine is the biggest ever levied under the Bank Secrecy Act, which calls on finance institutions to report to the Treasury any currency transaction over \$10,000.

The infractions were committed in the spring of 1985, the department said, adding that Bank of America had "cooperated fully with the Treasury in developing the scope of its liability."

Since June 1985, 11 other banks have been fined with sums ranging from \$121,000 to \$2m., a punishment imposed against the Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

## Record \$4.75m. fine for Bank of America

### Leading American banks report contrasting results

NEW YORK (APF). — Two leading U.S. banks, Citicorp and Manufacturers Hanover have reported increased profits for 1985, but the second biggest U.S. bank, Bank of America, reported a net loss of \$178 million in the fourth quarter of 1985, and a loss of \$337m. for the whole of the year because of loan losses.

The Bank of America board called for a suspension of dividend payments on ordinary shares in February 1986, but approved payment of dividend on preference shares for the first quarter of 1986.

The biggest U.S. bank, Citicorp, yesterday reported a 1985 net profit

increase of 12 per cent to \$998m., after a profit of \$890m. in 1984. The 1985 net profit per share was \$7.11 after \$6.36 in 1984.

The fourth biggest bank, Manufacturers Hanover, increased profits by 15.6 per cent to \$407.5m., after \$352.5m. in 1984. The next profit per share was \$8.38, after \$7.12 in 1984.

Citicorp made bad debt provision of \$1.22 billion, an increase of \$317m. on 1984.

In the fourth quarter Citicorp's net profits fell 7 per cent to \$243m. over the same period of 1984.

Manufacturers Hanover said its fourth quarter net profit was a record \$108.3m., an increase of 2 per cent over the same period of 1984. Bad debt provision rose 29 per cent, to \$813.8m., compared with \$630.7m. at the end of 1984.

Following progress in negotiations on re-financing debts owned by Argentina, the two banks have included part of the renegotiated debts in their balance sheets.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Treasury department yesterday imposed a record \$4.75m. fine on the country's second-largest bank, the Bank of America, for failing to report on more than 17,000 major currency transactions.

The fine is the biggest ever levied under the Bank Secrecy Act, which calls on finance institutions to report to the Treasury any currency transaction over \$10,000.

The infractions were committed in the spring of 1985, the department said, adding that Bank of America had "cooperated fully with the Treasury in developing the scope of its liability."

Since June 1985, 11 other banks have been fined with sums ranging from \$121,000 to \$2m., a punishment imposed against the Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

## Soviet oil production again behind target

MOSCOW (AP). — Soviet oil production was 31 million tons below target in 1985 and is already almost half a million tons behind planned levels this year, a Soviet newspaper said over the weekend.

The daily *Sovetskaya Industriya* did not say what the official production target for 1985 was, but Western sources have estimated in the past it was around 630 tons.

More than 90 per cent of the shortfall for 1985 was accounted for by low production in the north of the

Tyumen region of Western Siberia, the newspaper said.

The Tyumen area accounts for some 60 per cent of total Soviet oil output.

Publishing limited production statistics for the month of December, the paper showed that the Tyumen region fell 10 per cent below planned output targets last month.

National figures for the first 10 days of 1986 showed a shortfall of 450,000 tons from planned levels, the newspaper said.

## South Korea freezes top officials' salaries

SEOUL (Reuters). — South Korea is freezing this year's salaries for the president, government ministers, generals, ambassadors and other high public officials at their 1985 levels.

Newly-appointed Government Administration Minister Chung Kwan-Yong said that the move, expected to save about \$180,000, was aimed at setting an example in a drive to reduce foreign debt and in "sharing the burden of national hardships."

## Gold surge boosts S. African economy

JOHANNESBURG (Reuters). — A dramatic surge in the price of gold on international markets has given an urgently needed boost to South Africa's ailing economy pushing prices to record levels, economists said yesterday.

Bullion, the country's major foreign currency earner, last week climbed from about \$350 to \$376, its highest level in 21 months, allowing the central bank to cut its lending rate to 12 per cent from 13 per cent, bank economists said.

Eight months ago the gold price had slumped: foreign confidence in the South African economy was weakening because of political unrest and the bank interest rate stood at 24. Economists said lower interest rates could be a major factor in pulling the economy out of its worst post-war recession by boosting investment and consequent jobs.

## Porsche to enter aircraft engine business

STUTTGART (Reuters). — German sports carmaker Porsche has announced plans to begin commercial production within two years of a lightweight aero engine based on the motor of one of its top-selling sports cars.

A spokesman said a prototype engine installed in a small aircraft had successfully completed five months of tests around the world, designed to prove its endurance and flexibility under a variety of flying conditions.

## Engineers expand their professional organization

By MACABEE DEAN  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Association of Self-Employed Academics is now in the process of superseding the Association of (Construction) Engineers and Architects.

Dalya Sha'ag, who has been appointed general manager of the new association (she worked for the past three years in the same post in the old one), said the new group intended "not only to extend its membership, but also its purposes."

Until now, the association dealt mainly with problems of advancing

the academic standing of its members who were limited to construction engineers (6,000 members) and architects (2,300).

The new association hopes to enlist another 2,000 engineers and 1,700 architects. It will also try to enroll between 10,000 and 20,000 engineers in the fields of electronics, communications and computers.

"We will try to help new members in their advanced studies and also fight for higher wages and other benefits," Sha'ag said. It is planned to take steps designed to attract students to the engineering profession.

## Arab Bank stops Ivory Coast aid

KHARTOUM (AP). — The Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa has decided to stop assistance to the Ivory Coast for resuming relations with Israel, a bank official said this week.

The source, who asked not to be named, told the Associated Press that rules of the Khartoum-based bank call for stopping financial support to any African country that restores relations with Israel.

The bank's president meanwhile

has called for an Afro-Arab conference to work out a common strategy to face possible moves by some African countries, according to the state-owned Sudan News Agency.

The Ivory Coast received a loan of \$3.5 million from the bank in 1975 to finance a cement factory, the source said.

African countries got loans totalling \$39.8m. from the bank since it was established in 1973.

GRAIN DEAL. — Argentina and the Soviet Union have extended their trade agreement committing Moscow to buying 4.5 million tons of grain annually from Argentina over the next four years.

## WHAT'S ON

Notices in this feature are charged at NIS 5.75 per line including VAT. Insertion every day of the month costs NIS 115.74 per line, including VAT, per month.

### JERUSALEM

**MUSEUMS**  
ISRAEL MUSEUM. Exhibitions: Ancient Mirrors, display of mirrors from different cultures; Contemporary Art from Museum Collection; Avigdor Arikha's "The Last Days of Pompeii" for Israel Art, exhibition of major Israeli art works of the century; Odilon Redon, Oils, Pastels, Drawings and Prints; Architecture in Jerusalem, computer games to building with stone; "Nasir al-Misbah" Ideas for Light in Jewish ritual; The Comic and the Divine, Andean textiles; "From the Depths of the Sea," cargoes of ancient wrecks from Carmel coast (Rockefeller); 14 artists present versions of surrounding landscapes, Paley Centre, near Rockefeller Museum; Permanent collections of NIS 200—Judaica, Archaeology, Art and Ethnology; 101. Guided tour of Museum in English.

### Conducted Tours

HADASSAH — Guided tour of all installations — Hourly tours at Kinyat Hadassah and Hadassah Mt. Scopus. \* Information, reservations: 02-416333, 02-446271.

### HEBREW UNIVERSITY

1. Tours in English at 9 and 11 a.m. from Administration Building, Givat Ram Campus. Buses 8, 28, 24 and 18.  
2. Mount Scopus tours 11 a.m. from the Broomfield Reception Centre, Sherman Building. Buses 8, 28, 46, 26 and 23 to the first underground stop. Further details: Tel. 02-682915.

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HADASSAH VISITORS DEPT. Astor Hotel, Room 01, 105 Hayarkon St., Tel. 03-223141.

### HAIFA

#### Museums

HAIFA MUSEUM. 26 Shabai Levy St. Tel. 04-623255. Exhibitions: Modern Art; Yacov Hefetz, Sculptor; Ben Maim, prints and collages; 17 Na'eva Artists. Ancient Art — Jewish coins of the Second Temple Period; Egyptian textiles, terracotta figures, Shilohana finds. Music and Ethnology — Jewish costumes. Open: Sun-Thur, and Sat. 10-1; Tue, Sat. also 6-8. Ticket includes admission to National Maritime, Prehistory and Japanese Art Museums.

#### Miscellaneous

TECHNION-ISRAELI INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. Jack Lemmon narrates in multi-media presentation at Color-California Visitors Center, Tel. 04-259363, Sunday-Thursday, 8.30 a.m.-2.00 p.m.; Friday till noon.

## GENERAL ASSISTANCE

### EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

Jerusalem: Kupat Holim Clalit, Romema, 225181, Balaam, Salah Eddin, 272315, Shifra, Shufra Road, 810108, Dar Aldeva, Herod's Gate, 262068.  
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Haifa: Hanita, 22 Hanita, 231805.

### DUTY HOSPITALS

Jerusalem: Bikur Holim (pediatrics), Sheara Zadek (internal, obstetrics), Hadassah Ein Kerem (surgery, orthopedics, ophthalmology, E.N.T.).  
Tel Aviv: Roshik (pediatrics), Ichilov (internal, surgery).  
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### FIRST AID

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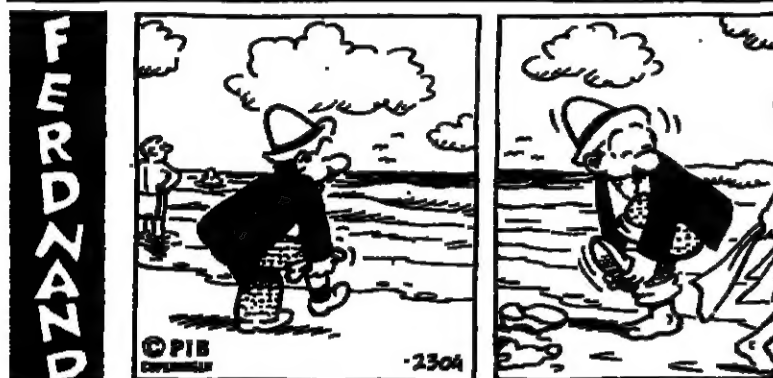
Ashdod 41333, Ashdod 23333, Bat Yam 5611111, Beersheva 74767, Carmiel 598955, Dan Region 7781111, Elat 7233, Haifa 22333, Haifa 512233, Herzliya 35333, Holon 95133.

### Police

Dial 100 in most parts of the country. In Tel Aviv dial 224444, Kinyat Shimon 4444.

### FLIGHTS

24-Hour Flight Information Service: Call 03-7212494 (multi-line). Arrivals Only (Tapped Message) 03-381111 (20 lines).



## THE JEWISH AGENCY

Israel Education Fund of The United Jewish Appeal  
TENDER NO. 81/554/86

1. THE JEWISH AGENCY (hereinafter the Agency) invites tenders from building contractors for the construction of the NERKEN PRENODER GARDEN NURSERY IN CAMPEL.
2. The projected construction is approximately 400 sq.m.
3. Conditions of the tender as well as other pertinent information can be obtained from Thursday, January 23, 1986, from the Agency, 17 Kaplan Street, Tel Aviv, room 717 between 9.00 a.m. and 12 noon, against a non-refundable payment of NIS 200.—
4. A special tour of the construction site for contractors will be held on Tuesday, February 4, 1986, departing at 10 a.m. from the Carmel Local Council building.
5. Bids should be submitted not later than 1.00 p.m. on Wednesday, February 19, 1986, at the address mentioned in paragraph 3 above.
6. This tender is open only to contractors registered in accordance with the Act Regarding Registration of Contractors for the Execution of Engineering and Construction Works 1968, such contractors to abide by requirements of the Act and to be eligible to carry out the works as specified.
7. The Agency does not undertake to accept the lowest, or any other bid.

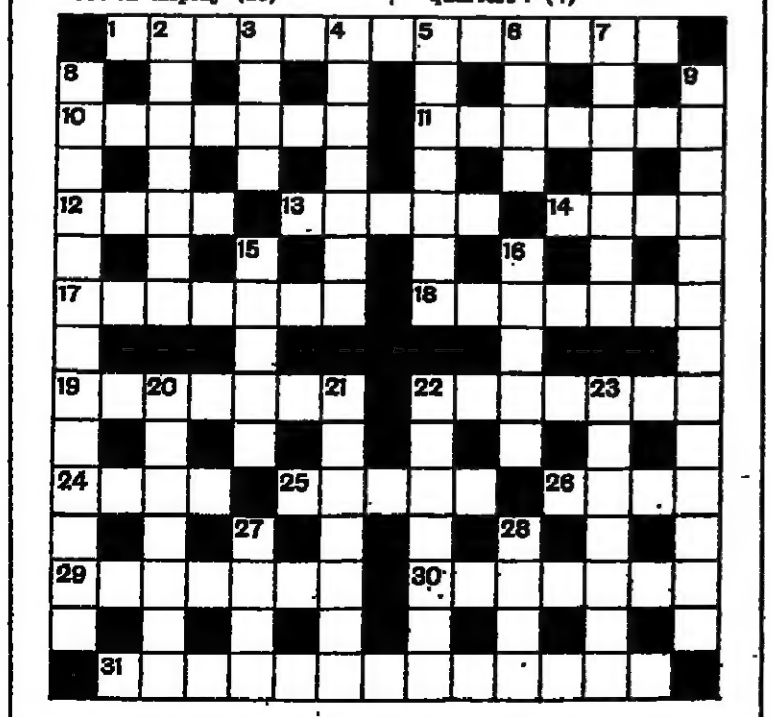
## THE JEWISH AGENCY

Israel Education Fund of The United Jewish Appeal  
TENDER NO. 81/575/86

1. THE JEWISH AGENCY (hereinafter the Agency) invites tenders from building contractors for the construction of:
2. The projected construction is approximately 475 sq.m.
3. Conditions of the tender as well as all other pertinent information can be obtained from Thursday, January 23, 1986, from the Agency, 17 Kaplan Street, Tel Aviv, room 717 between 9.00 a.m. and 12 noon, against a non-refundable payment of NIS 200.—
4. A special tour of the construction site for contractors will be held on Monday, February 3, 1986, departing at 10 a.m. from the Carmel Local Council building.
5. Bids should be submitted not later than 1.00 p.m. on Wednesday, February 19, 1986, at the address mentioned in paragraph 3 above.
6. This tender is open only to contractors registered in accordance with the Act Regarding Registration of Contractors for the Execution of Engineering and Construction Works 1968, such contractors to abide by requirements of the Act and to be eligible to carry out the works as specified.
7. The Agency does not undertake to accept the lowest, or any other bid.

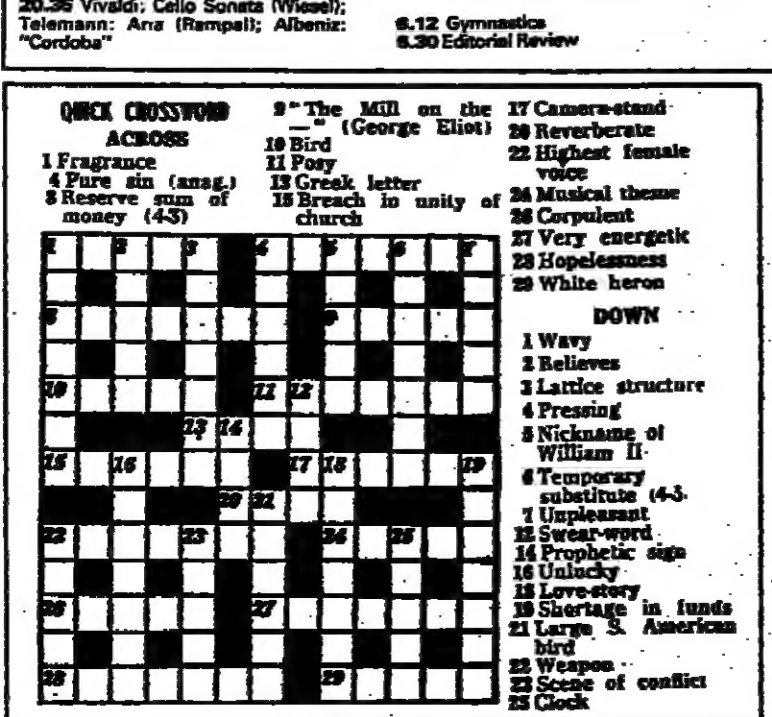
## ONE-ON-ONE CROSSWORD

- ACROSS**
1. Runner at Almatree replaces these tidily (13)
  2. Does this public-service vehicle have comprehensive cover? (7)
  3. Cricketers to get drunk outside, this evening (7)
  4. Wild animal back in stream (4)
  5. Subject of best Olympic finalists (5)
  6. Type of sanctimonious accountant (4)
  7. Cuts in energy twice produce blackout (7)
  8. Rowley said it, throwing hoo high (5-2)
  9. Diet for most of Royal Artillery, perhaps (7)
  10. Harvester's heavy fall? (7)
  11. Some beautiful name that turns with radius (4)
  12. Rascal makes settlement after Sunday (5)
  13. Author of "What to drink in Japan"? (4)
  14. Doctor should be called for such dehydration (7)
  15. Team not in P.A. is turning out in display (13)
- DOWN**
1. Can frustrate if put round Turkey (7)
  2. Island of the Spanish bachelors (4)
  3. To be so flexible is some going, after fifty (1)
  4. Tom Tiddler? (7)
  5. We hear they are not a relation (4)
  6. His glen is destroyed but he's not Scottish (7)
  7. Brazil produce football stadiums but they are left behind in the Cup! (5-7)
  8. Tourist-scarer, possibly, this jet? (13)
  9. Sump breaks on earth—foam appears (5)
  10. Driver could knock one out, of course (5)
  11. Perhaps do a long trip in it, on the canals? (7)
  12. Kind of party in which people hang about? (7)
  13. Firm bargain (7)
  14. Deposit with buyer's option for dummy tablet (7)
  15. Fruit that does not sound like a peach (4)
  16. Bar in top of Scout-headquarters? (4)



## ON THE AIR

- Voice of Music**
- 6.02 Morning melodies
  - 7.07 L. Mozart: Cello Concerto
  - 7.30 Schubert: Intermezzo from "Rosamunde"; Mozart: Piano Concerto, K.466 (Brendel/Marinier); Saint-Saens: Konzertstuck for Harp (Zabala); Walton: Viola Concerto (Primrose, Sargent); Beethoven: English Songs; Beethoven: Symphony No.7 (Vienna Kleiber)
  - 9.30 Arthur Gelburn: "Scroll of Fire" (Kol Israel Choir and Orchestra/Ostrovsky); Messiaen: Song Cycle of Life and Death; Ravel: String Quartet (Mela)
  - 12.05 Faure: Quartet No.2, Op.45 (Israel Piano Quartet; Weill: Women's Dances (Elton-Zak)
  - 13.02 Weber: Suite No.21; Vaughan Williams: Tallis Fantasy; Mozart: Concertante for Oboe, Clarinet, Horn and Strings, K.297; Spohr: "Jesu-sonder" Overture; Strauss: 7 Choir Songs; Dvorak: Symphonic Variations
  - 15.05 Meeting Musicians
  - 16.00 Yuval Kaminkov, viola; Allan Sternfeld, piano — Bach: Suite No.1; Hindemith: Sonata; Cage: "Dance"; Schumann: "Marschbinder", Op.113
  - 17.30 Schumann: Eichendorff-Lieder, Op.33 (Fischer-Oestreicher); Messiaen: "L'urugallia" — Symphony (Frim); Beethoven: String Quartet, Op.130
  - 20.35 Vivaldi: Cello Sonata (Weill); Telemann: Aria (Rampell); Albeniz: "Cordoba"
- First Programme**
- 6.03 Programmes for Olim
  - 7.30 Favourite Old Songs
  - 9.05 Compas — with Benny Hendei
  - 9.05 Hebrew songs
  - 9.30 Encounter — live family magazine
  - 10.30 Programme in Easy Hebrew
  - 11.10 School Broadcasts
  - 11.30 Education for all
  - 12.05 Oriental songs
  - 13.00 News in English
  - 13.30 News in French
  - 14.05 Children's programmes
  - 15.30 Speaker's Podium
  - 16.55 Notes on a New Book
  - 18.05 Middle East Crossroads
  - 19.30 Programme for Olim
  - 19.55 Jewish Traditions
  - 19.55 Lesson in Hebrew
  - 20.30 Programme for Olim
  - 22.05 A Friend from the Same Planet
- Second Programme**
- 6.12 Gymnastics
  - 6.30 Editorial Review



## TELEVISION

- EDUCATIONAL:**
- 1.18 School Broadcasts 14.00
  - Geometry 14.30 A True Friend 14.45
  - French 15.00 Surprise Train 18.20
  - Nile Holigasson (part 3) 18.30
  - Cartoons 18.00 The Is It 18.50
  - Cartoon Quiz 17.00 A New Evening — live magazine
- CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:**
- 17.30 Two Together — Tu B'Shevat programme
  - 18.00 Cartoons
  - 18.25 Beit Shimon
  - ARABIC-LANGUAGE programmes:
  - 18.30 News roundup
  - 18.32 Kid's Club
  - 19.00 Meeting — current affairs
  - 19.30 News
- NEWS PROGRAMMES resume at 22.00 with a news roundup**
- 20.02 Programme Trailer
  - 20.15 Basketball — live broadcast from Yad Elahu of the match between Maccabi Tel Aviv and Simet, Milan
  - 21.00 Mabat Newsline
- Army**
- 6.10 Morning Sounds
  - 6.10 University on the Air
  - 7.07 "707" — with Avi Talmon
  - 8.05 Good Morning Israel
  - 8.05 Right Now — with Rafi Pashut
  - 11.05 The Old Days — with Yotzi Yaniv
  - 13.15 Israeli Style — with Eli Yareel
  - 15.05 What's Doing — with Eric Tal
  - 16.05 Four in the Afternoon
  - 17.00 Evening Newsline
  - 18.05 Employment Opportunities
  - 19.05 Radio Instead — with Danny Kaplan
  - 20.05 Foreign Language Hit Parade
  - 21.00 Mabat — TV Newsline
  - 21.30 University on the Air (repeats)
  - 22.05 Popular Songs
  - 22.05 Concerts from the IDF
  - 00.05 Night Bird — songs, chat

## CINEMAS

- JERUSALEM 4.30, 7.15, 9.30**
- Eden: White Nights 4.15, 6.45, 9.15; Eden: Commando: Helmut Prietz's Honor 4.30, 6.45, 9.15; Back to the Future 4.30, 7.15; Mitchell: When Father Was Away on Business 6.45, 9.15; Oryx: Year of the Dragon 4.15, 7.45; Chen: 2: Maria, a True Story 5.20, 8.40; Chen: 3: Doh! Time 4.45, 7.20, 9.45; Chen: 4: The Gookies 10.30, 1.30, 4.45, 7.20, 9.40; Chen: 5: The Sure Thing 10.30, 1.30, 4.45, 7.20, 9.40; Chen: 6: The Sure Thing 10.30, 1.30, 4.45, 7.20, 9.40; Chen: 7: The Sure Thing 10.30, 1.30, 4.45, 7.20, 9.40; Chen: 8: The Sure Thing 10.30, 1.30, 4.45, 7.20, 9.40; Chen: 9: The Sure Thing 10.30, 1.30, 4.45, 7.20, 9.40; Chen: 10: The Sure Thing 10.30, 1.30, 4.45, 7.20, 9.40; Chen: 11: The Sure Thing 10.30, 1.30, 4.45, 7.20, 9.40; Chen: 12: The Sure Thing 10.30, 1.30, 4.45, 7.20, 9.40; Chen: 13: The Sure Thing 10.30, 1.30, 4.45, 7.20, 9.40; Chen: 14: The Sure Thing 10.30, 1.30, 4.45, 7.20, 9.40; Chen: 15: The Sure Thing 10.30, 1.30, 4.45, 7.20, 9.40; Chen: 16: The Sure Thing 10.30, 1.30, 4.45, 7.20, 9.40; Chen: 17: The Sure Thing 10.30, 1.30, 4.45, 7.20, 9.40; Chen: 18: The Sure Thing 10.30, 1.30, 4.45, 7.20, 9.40; Chen: 19: The Sure Thing 10.30, 1.30, 4.45, 7.20, 9.40; Chen: 20: The Sure Thing 10.30, 1.30, 4.45, 7.20, 9.40; Chen: 21: The Sure Thing 10.30, 1.30, 4.45, 7.20, 9.40; Chen: 22: The Sure Thing 10.30, 1.30, 4.45, 7.20, 9.40; Chen: 23: The Sure Thing 10.30, 1.30, 4.45, 7.20, 9.40; Chen: 24: The Sure Thing 10.30, 1.30, 4.45, 7.20, 9.40; Chen: 25: The Sure Thing 10.30, 1.30, 4.45, 7.20, 9.40; Chen: 26: The Sure Thing 10.30, 1.30, 4.45, 7.20, 9.40; Chen: 27: The Sure Thing 10.30, 1.30, 4.45, 7.20, 9.40; Chen: 28: The Sure Thing 10.30, 1.30, 4.45, 7.20, 9.40; Chen: 29: The Sure Thing 10.30, 1.30, 4.45, 7.20, 9.40; Chen: 30: The Sure Thing 10.30, 1.30, 4.45, 7.20, 9.40; Chen: 31: The Sure Thing 10.30, 1.30, 4.45, 7.20, 9.40; Chen: 32: The Sure Thing 10.30, 1.30, 4.45, 7.20, 9.40; Chen: 33: The Sure Thing 10.30, 1.30, 4.45, 7.20, 9.40; Chen: 34: The Sure Thing 10.30, 1.30, 4.45, 7.20, 9.40; Chen: 35: The Sure Thing 10.30, 1.30, 4.45, 7.20, 9.40; Chen: 36: The Sure Thing 10.30, 1.30, 4.45, 7.20, 9.40; Chen: 37: The Sure Thing 10.30, 1.30, 4.45, 7.20, 9.40; Chen: 38: The Sure Thing 10.30, 1.30, 4.45, 7.20, 9.40; Chen: 39: The Sure Thing 10.30, 1.30, 4.45, 7.20, 9.40; Chen: 40: The Sure Thing 10.30, 1.30, 4.45, 7.20, 9.40; Chen: 41: The Sure Thing 10.30, 1.30, 4.45, 7.20, 9.40; Chen: 42: The Sure Thing 10.30, 1.30, 4.45, 7.20, 9.40; Chen: 43: The Sure Thing 10.30, 1.30, 4.45, 7.20, 9.40; Chen: 44: The Sure Thing 10.30, 1.30, 4.



## MARKET PLACE

PINHAS LANDAU

### Israelis confront own Opec

The recent collapse in the price of oil is the triumph of market forces over the Opec cartel.

As such, it has been generally welcome, at least to non-oil-producing countries. Israel is such a one, of course, despite the few barrels sked out of the sand at Eilat, near Ashdod. The fall in the price of oil was one of the major factors responsible for the tremendous improvement in Israel's balance of trade in the last two years.

But the price of oil in Israel has not dropped for the consumer, as it has in almost every other country. Once and above the squabble between Finance Minister Yitzhak Moda'i and Energy Minister Moshe Shalom, the fact has been too much to cut prices, this fact has other implications.

Maintaining the price of oil and petrol, at the Treasury's insistence, means that the public is being taxed without knowing it. From each barrel spent "at the pump" the government is taking a larger share, since the cost element is going down, while the price remains constant.

Instead of boosting revenues in this back-handed manner, the Treasury could pass on at least some of the savings in the purchase price to the final consumer. This would be a powerful anti-inflationary move, in view of the key role of oil in the pricing of so many other products.

Thus, apart from petrol and oil for industry and electricity, goods and services such as plastics and public transport could cost less.

In the case of public transport, the savings could go to finance the planned cut in subsidies, instead of raising prices with all the negative effects of such a move. The effects of this move are greater than the relative weight of public transport in the consumer price index, of its high profile.

The reason why such a strategy could never be adopted, although it makes sense in itself and has support in many quarters, is that the so-called Israeli oil industry—in reality only a distribution arrangement—is a closely regulated cartel between three companies: Delek, Sotom and Paz. The cartel of talk recently that independent companies should be allowed to import oil freely and sell it at whatever price suited them, drew the predictable response from these companies. They said that the idea was not only impractical but also dangerous.

Recourse by commercial groups to the rationale of the national interest is always suspect. And in this case the idea that Israel needs these three companies' expertise—or that of the Ministry of Energy—to ensure its oil supplies, is demonstrably laughable. For one thing, we have an agreement with the U.S. whereby it will act as supplier of last resort, should the need arise.

What the oil companies need to answer is how it is that Israel is the only country where there is never even the slightest difference in price between chains of petrol stations, while everywhere else this is the normal state of affairs.

In Western Europe the newspaper have carried stories almost daily featuring price cuts by local distributors as a reaction to events on the oil markets. While no country in Western Europe falls into the category of a purely capitalist economy, the striking difference between them and us is that they allow the market to determine prices, and their companies live within a market-dictated environment. (Hence the abolition of the British National Oil Council last year—another victim of market forces.)

The Israeli energy cartel of Delek, Sotom and Paz is proving tougher than the international one, but it is to be hoped that it soon goes the same way.

### Japan overtakes U.S. in Saudi imports

RIYAD (AP) — The U.S. has continued to lose ground to Japan in Saudi Arabia's declining import market, according to the first six-month trade figures for 1985 issued here yesterday by the Saudi Ministry of Finance and National Economy.

It reported that Saudi Arabia recorded a 31.1 per cent decline in imports for the first six months of 1985, compared with the same period in 1984.

The kingdom registered a drop from 63.27 billion Saudi riyals (\$17.3b.) to 43.6b. riyals (\$11.9b.).

## German-Israeli cooperation in Third World?

By WLADIMIR STRUMINSKI  
Post Bonn Correspondent

BONN — West German experts and West German investments can play an important role in promoting Israeli knowhow in Third World countries.

This was stated recently by Dr. Hans Stercken, chairman of the Bundestag Foreign Committee. He told the *Allgemeine Juedische Wochenzeitung* here that the number of Third World countries which recognize the advantages of German-Israeli cooperation in their countries is much larger than is usually assumed.

Sources here confirmed that there are contacts between Germany and Israel concerning Third-World cooperation. It is not expected, however, that significant progress will be made in the short run. The subject is likely to come up in the talks by Prime Minister Shimon Peres during his visit here next week.

Another economic issue likely to be tackled by Peres is setting up a German-Israeli venture capital company. Peres is expected to discuss this issue and German investments in Israel with Economics Minister, Martin Bangemann.

The premier is to address the

German council of Industry and Trade.

Meanwhile, sources here say that West German Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg is still opposed to a bi-national German-Israeli research foundation, despite the strong support for this idea by Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

The Chancellor responded positively to a suggestion by Peres to create such a foundation during their meeting in New York last October. Kohl is said to hope that an agreement in principle can be announced during Peres's current visit.

## After drop, new oil crisis may develop

PARIS (APF) — The sudden fall in oil prices should boost the world economy overall, but if the price of crude drops below \$18 a barrel, serious destabilization threatens and, in the long term, another oil crisis, according to experts.

Individual consumers, particularly motorists, most industrialized countries and numerous developing nations stand to gain from this week's fall to \$20, compared with an average \$27 during 1985.

But oil-producing countries, members of Opec, Mexico, Britain, Norway, Egypt and the Soviet Union, all stand to lose heavily, along with independent producers in the U.S.

Some major banks and international oil companies face problems too.

Western experts, oil companies and Opec members warn that a new oil crisis, following those of 1973 and 1979, could ensue in a few years if prices remain low. Exploration for new oil deposits would be reduced, production would fall, as the most costly wells closed and efforts to save energy are relaxed.

European motorists already enjoy cheaper petrol following the fall of prices on the Rotterdam markets in the wake of the December 9 Opec meeting, which decided to defend its market share, rather than prices.

In Rotterdam, the price of a ton of petrol has fallen 20 per cent since December and domestic fuel oil 34 per cent. Petrol stations have rarely passed on such large reductions, due to taxation, but prices have fallen noticeably.

The fall in oil prices will drag down other energy prices, such as coal and gas, for which contracts are linked to the price of oil.

## BEGIN'S SON

(Continued from Page One)

Begin said his father had neither encouraged nor discouraged him from entering politics. "The matter just does not come up in our conversations," he insisted. Asked about what it felt like to be Begin's son, he replied that he had "no basis for comparison, never having been anyone else's son."

In answer to a question, Begin did not deny that his father might have been misled during the Lebanon war. After stating that he did not know, he quoted his father saying once in the cabinet that he "knew about everything — sometimes before the fact and sometimes after."

This was taken to be at least a hint that Begin felt his father might have been misled by his defence minister Ariel Sharon.

Asked if he or his family bore any grudge against Sharon, he was again cryptic, saying that he "does not plan to write a book about life as a vendetta."

Asked if he knew the reasons for his father's resignation, Begin said that what he "may or may not know from private conversations does not give me the right to chatter. There is all too little discretion in our society and much too much chatter and leaking of what is said in confidence."

Begin called for cooperation and consultation between the warring camps of Yitzhak Shamir and David Levy in Herut. When the moderator pointed out that he omitted any reference to Sharon, Begin quipped: "I just read that Sharon has denied

having a camp of his own. In any case, the Shamir-Arenas and Levy camps are the main groupings. They are headed by people who have spent many years with Herut both in the political wilderness and in social ostracism because of their political affiliation. They did not join Herut after the 1977 elections." When the moderator pointed out that Sharon had entered Herut after the 1977 poll, Begin wryly commented: "You note correct chronological facts."

He did not deny that in private conversations with friends he had heaped severe criticism on Sharon.

Begin argued that no policy espoused by any major political party in Israel can guarantee peace with Jordan. "Hussein is not about to agree to territorial compromise which would commit him to turning over parts of Eretz Yisrael to the Jewish people. That being the case, we must adopt that policy which will bring our people maximum security." He sought to offer legal proof for his assertion that an Israeli government is empowered to annex all parts of Eretz Yisrael under its control.

Nevertheless, when asked if he favoured Jewish settlement in the centre of Arab cities in Judea and Samaria, Begin noted that "our control of Judea and Samaria does not depend on Jews inhabiting every square metre of land there. Jews have the right to settle anywhere in Eretz Yisrael, just as they have in the U.S. and France. But not even west of the Green Line, is there a Jew on every square metre."

## SHIPYARD

(Continued from Page One)

depressing almost obsolete appearance yesterday.

For veteran employees like 64-year-old Eliezer Dannenberg and his younger brother Avraham, 59, this was one of the hardest aspects.

"I came here as a lad of 13... We tackled all kinds of repairs then, nothing was too big or too small," said Eliezer, head of the ship repair department. "I just read that Sharon has denied

yard could be saved if the government would implement earlier proposals to reduce the workforce and concentrate on maintenance and repairs.

Dannenberg said he had received letters of appreciation and thanks from the U.S. Sixth Fleet on the quality of repairs carried out on its ships.

He added that he had applied for early retirement but had been refused because management could not find a replacement for him.

## Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

### MARKET STATISTICS

Indices:			Turnovers:		
General Share Index	98.72	+0.51%	Shares—total	NIS 3,747,200	
Non-Bank Index	101.94	-0.23%	Arrangement	NIS 1,678,000	
Insurance	97.42	-0.83%	Non-Bank	NIS 3,071,200	
Commerce, Services	102.44	+0.17%	Bonds—total	NIS 3,801,700	
Real Estate	109.54	+0.02%	Index-linked	NIS 2,100,800	
Investment Cos.	101.83	-0.03%	Dollar-linked	NIS 1,700,800	
Textiles	101.58	-0.18%	Treasury Bills	NIS 6,760,500	
Metals	97.01	+0.32%	Share Movements:		
Electronics	97.12	-0.40%	Advances	97	(68)
Chemicals	102.85	-0.08%	of which 5%+	19	(10)
Industrial Invest.	98.80	-0.44%	"buyers only"	1	(4)
General Bond Index	97.89	-0.53%	Declines	122	(232)
Index-linked Bonds	98.12	-0.58%	of which 5%+	17	(48)
Fully-linked	98.82	-0.33%	"sellers only"	2	(4)
Partially-linked	97.88	-0.24%	Unchanged	151	(110)
Dollar-linked Bonds	98.83	-0.51%	Trading Held	80	(56)
Short-term 0-2 yrs	98.03	-0.53%	Bond Market Trends:		
Medium-term 2-5 yrs	98.15	-0.80%	Index-linked		Falls to 3%
Long-term 5+ yrs	98.79	-0.52%	3% fully-linked		Falls to 3%

### TEL AVIV STOCK EXCHANGE

Name	Price	Volume	%	Change
<b>Commercial Banks</b>				
(not part of "arrangement")				
Maritime 1	702	1008		-2.5
First Int'l	2320	3983		-
FBI	2380	3084		+4.0
<b>Commercial Banks</b>				
(part of "arrangement")				
IDB 1	74800	388		+2.0
Union 0.1	62300	781		+1.3
Discount	36400	781		+1.7
Hapoelim r.	30800	504		+0.4
Mizrahi	30220	9088		+0.4
General A	12840	10		-
Leumi 0.1	11880	9834		+0.5
Fin. Trade	42780	1		-
<b>Mortgage Banks</b>				
Leumi Mort.	3276	422		-0.2
Lev. Mort.	320	368		-
Mishkan r.	1710	90		-4.9
Tel Aviv r.	10700	15		-0.9
Mishkan r.	1625	194		+4.8
<b>Financial Institutions</b>				
Agri. Co.	24800			-
Ind. Dev. DO	not trading			-
Clal Leasing 0.1	4468	172		-4.3
<b>Insurance</b>				
Avnati 0.1 r.	2885	151		-5.6
Haasem r.	2120	2446		+3.4
Phoenix 0.1	1125	443		-7.0
Haasem r.	4680			-
Menorah 1	2380	32		-7.7
Sahar 1	2380	940		-4.4
Zionhold 1	7450			+1.2
<b>Trade &amp; Services</b>				
Meir Ezer	3780	82		-
Supersol 2	2870	948		-
Delek r.	3650	234		-
Lightage	8839	18		-0.1
Cold Storage	775	88		+0.8
Den Hotels	3586	34		+1.0
Yarden Hotel	not trading			-
Hilon 1	5000			-
Team 1	1480	131		-
<b>Real Estate, Building and Agriculture</b>				
Adorim	2515	7788		+1.0
Elion	930	6570		-0.5
Africa Int. 0.1	31400	3		-
Denmark	3000			-
Prop. & Bldg.	3880	579		-
Bayshore 0.1	8805	15		-
ILDC r.	27180	83		-5.8
Ressco r.	2080	238		-0.7
Mehadrin	11421	208		-0.7
Hedarm	1840	582		-1.1
<b>Industrials</b>				
Dubek b	2250	291		-1.1
Pr-Za 1	3808	235		-1.5
Sunfrost	5225	30		-
Elro	9850	37		+0.9
Adgar	540	374		+0.8
Argaman r.	4130	12		-2.8
Delta G 1	5170	293		-1.0
Maquet 1	19762	38		+5.0
Engle 1	5012	23		+4.0
Polgat 0.1	7400	63		-
Schoeller	9010	50		-0.1
Rogovin	2772	47		-
Unigro 1 r.	11700			-
Is. Calif. 1	712	2828		-
Zion Cabala	1985	340		-1.8
Pecher Steel	3650	68		+1.4
Elbit 3 r.	41100	9		-1.2
<b>Electronics</b>				
Art	382000	5		-0.3
Art	38200	37		-
Clal Electronics	2400	627		+0.8
Spectronix 1	1460	527		+0.8
T.A.T. 1	3200	51		+3.2
Ackstein 1	1025	2053		-0.5
Agan 5	13800	31		-
Alliance	788	257		-0.4
Dexter	2910	34		+5.8
Fertilizers	9500	52		-4.8
Haifa Chem.	864	68810		-0.1
Teva r.	47800	48		-
Dead Sea r.	12500	648		-0.1
Parochem	313	10698		-
Naca Chem.	3630	74		+2.8
Frutaron	9800	50		-0.1
Hadara Paper	131800	51		+0.5
Mizrahi r.	5250	438		-1.1
Central Trade	4040000			-
Coop r.	1152	6284		-
<b>Investment Companies</b>				
IDB Dev. r.	2780	2527		-
Elion	1750	401		-
Alt 1	610	578		-3.2
Galehet	1300	10		-4.0
Jarzel Corp. 1	3375	329		-
Wolfson 1 r.	3950	564		+3.6
Hapoelim Inv.	3715	185		-
Leumi Invest.	3790	1518		-
Discount Invest.	7840	13		-
Mizrahi Invest.	1880	1789		-
Clal 10	8500			-
Landeco 0.1	5540	391		-0.2
Panna 0.1				-
<b>Oil Exploration</b>				
Paz Oil Expl.	10600	19		-
J.O.E.L.	1297	2030		-

## FINANCIAL DATA: ISRAEL, EUROPE, U.S.

### Israel Money Markets January 22, 1986

#### SHEKEL INTEREST RATES

PRIME BORROWING RATE: 2 1/4% per month  
Unlinked Deposit (Annual Rate)

	LAST UPDATED	TAPAS	PAKAM 7-DAY	PAKAM 30-DAY
LEUMI	22.1	12-29%	13-28%	12-24%
HAPOLIM	9.1	15-25%	20-25%	21-28%
DISCOUNT	8.1	14-26.5%	15-26%	16-27%
MIZRAHI	8.1	12-18%	12-24%	12-24%
FIRST INT'L	8.1	16-30%	20-26%	26-28%

Rates vary according to size of deposit.  
(TAPAS: demand deposit paying daily interest.  
PAKAM: fixed-term deposit available from 7 to 50 days.)

#### PATAH — FOREIGN CURRENCY DEPOSIT RATES (as of January 22)

	3-MONTHS	6-MONTHS	12-MONTHS
USD	7.500	7.500	7.625
DM	12.125	12.250	12.125
STG	4.000	4.000	4.125
SR	3.375	3.500	3.500
YEN	5.125	4.875	4.875

Rates vary according to size of deposit and are subject to change.

#### SHEKEL FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

COUNTRY	CURRENCY	CHEQUES AND TRANSACTIONS		BANKNOTES		BANK OF ISRAEL Representative Rate
		Purchase	Sale	Purchase	Sale	
U.S.A.	DOLLAR	1.4753	1.4847	1.46	1.52	1.4859
GREAT BRITAIN	STERLING	2.0757	2.1015	2.03	2.13	2.0900
GERMANY	MARK	5.994	6.008	59	62	6034
FRANCE	FRANC	1.953	1.978	19	20	1866
HOLLAND	GULDEN	5.324	5.380	52	55	5357
SWITZERLAND	FRANC	7.067	7.155	69	73	7111
SPAIN	PESETA	1.931	1.955	19	20	1943
NORWAY	KRONE	1.944	1.968	19	20	1957
DENMARK	KRONE	1.832	1.852	16	17	1643
FINLAND	MARK	2.074	2.138	27	28	2722
CANADA	DOLLAR	1.0500	1.0631	106	108	10500
AUSTRALIA	DOLLAR	1.0482	1.0612	98	108	10480
SOUTH AFRICA	RAND	6.474	6.554	53	58	5516
INDONESIA	RUPIAH	2886	2931	28	30	2893
ALGERIA	DINAR	8.619	8.625	84	88	8581
ITALY	LIRE	8601	8610	86	81	8600
JAPAN	YEN	7.294	7.285	72	75	7341
JORDAN	DINAR	—	—	3.95	4.19	3.9599
EGYPT	POUND	—	—	83	88	8685



Ari Rach  
Editor and  
Managing Director

THE JERUSALEM  
POST

Erwin Frenkel  
Editor

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## A lingering cloud

LAST WEEK the inner cabinet, after a night-long session, approved a 14-point "package deal" for arbitration on Taba within the context of a general normalization of Egyptian-Israeli relations.

It was readily foreseen at the time that some of the Israeli "points" would elicit Egyptian demurrers, or at least counter-proposals. In fact, President Hosni Mubarak promptly rejected even the suggestion that during the initial, roughly 8-month period of the arbitration process, the arbitrators would proceed by way of conciliation. This seemed to indicate that a prior understanding on that crucial "point" had been reached between the Likud and the Alignment, but not between Israel and Egypt.

Which also appeared to indicate that the "package deal" was nowhere near being wrapped up and put in the bag.

Yet if there was one among the fourteen points, besides the point about Taba arbitration, a long-standing Egyptian desideratum, that should not have triggered any Egyptian objections, it was surely the one that read: "Egypt will submit to Israel the report on the murder at Ras Burka, and the question of reparations to the bereaved families will be discussed."

Could there have been anything more self-evident, even apart from the package deal? Had Egypt itself not solemnly undertaken to deliver to Israel - after judgment was rendered on the accused, Suleiman Khater - the report of the investigating committee on the circumstances that led not to the shooting of the seven Israelis, four of them children, but to their death from prolonged denial of medical assistance by the local Egyptian authorities?

The directors general of the Prime Minister's Office and the Foreign Ministry were able to report to their superiors after high-level talks in Cairo last month that the Egyptians "promised... that the report of the investigating committee would be published immediately after the court released it for publication; that it would be possible to start negotiations on reparations after publication of the sentence; and that all measures would be taken in the future to assure the evacuation and speedy treatment of any casualties," in Ras Burka-like cases, that is.

Now it appears that these undertakings were hollow from the start, or that they were based on misunderstanding.

True, a few days before the adoption of the 14-point programme by the cabinet Mr. Mubarak made a statement, published by the weekly *al-Masawwar*, which was initially interpreted to mean that the investigating committee report would not be passed on to Israel. But a close reading of the text of the interview persuaded Israeli officials that the Egyptian president had merely said that an Egyptian court could not be expected to give a foreign country, such as Israel, a report of its own judicial proceedings.

That, however, was not the point at issue. What Israel was and is still awaiting was an authoritative clarification from the Egyptian side why the seven Israelis were allowed, indeed - as it appears - forced, to bleed to death from their wounds, and how a recurrence of such tragedies is to be avoided in the future.

If Israeli tourists are to keep travelling throughout Sinai and other parts of Egypt, their government must be convinced that it need not worry unduly about their safety.

For these reasons it was widely assumed that the Egyptian charge d'affaires in Tel Aviv, Mohammed Bassiouny, would be bringing the report with him last Thursday, upon his return from Cairo following the delivery of the text of the cabinet resolution on Taba. But this turned out to have been a vain hope, and now it is reported that Egypt's foreign minister, Ismet Abdel Meguid, told the parliamentary Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee that Egypt was under no obligation to supply Israel with any report in the matter of Ras Burka, and that Israel should content itself with the perusal of the court judgment and the documents appended to it, "no more and no less."

In the meantime the official *October* magazine, in its latest issue, confirms that Egypt's refusal to render any account to Israel on the conduct of its Sinai personnel after the shooting remains what it was when it was justified on the ground that the Khater trial was still in progress.

The information available in this matter is incomplete - the Egyptian daily press, unlike television, did not carry Mr. Abdel Meguid's blunt rejection of the Israeli bid. Caution, therefore, must be exercised before drawing final conclusions. But for the moment the one logical conclusion which suggests itself is that the Egyptian government may be undermining, not advancing, the peace by going back on a clear-cut and important pledge to this country.

## TABA

(Continued from Page One)

down the significance of the statements attributed to the Egyptian diplomats and accused the Likud and Tehiya of "making political capital out of nothing at all."

Abba Eban, chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee, said that statements attributed to senior officials should not be taken as representing the policy of Egypt's President Mubarak.

Asher Wallfish adds:

There was no cause to get agitated and allege duplicity Eban said, commenting that the Likud was always quick to crow over what it claimed was Alignment naivety.

Eban said that he had seen the Egyptian commitments within the Taba package in writing.

He also said that Avraham Tamir,

director-general of the Prime Minister's Office, who was one of the two top Israeli officials preparing the Taba package, should have been in Cairo this week, and not accompanying Prime Minister Peres around Europe. Eban said he would ask Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir to brief the committee early next week about the state of affairs concerning Taba.

Meanwhile the Tehiya faction hastened to table a motion of no confidence in the government over what it called "government consent to blatant Egyptian violations of the Camp David treaty." The motion will be heard immediately after Peres returns from Europe.

Tehiya's Genua Cohen said Egyptian actions should teach Israel that peace treaties based on withdrawals and concessions were valueless.

## BUDGET

(Continued from Page One)

(Tehiya) to ask in whose name the budget had been presented to the Knesset.

But Dan Tichon (Likud-Liberals) replied to the critics that there had been no alternative to cutting the benefits to the elderly: otherwise there would be no benefits at all. A tax on capital would produce little revenue but would cause a flight from savings, he said.

Shevah Weiss took his Alignment colleagues to task for forgetting that they were in the coalition.

Chaika Grossman (Mapam) said that the "oppositional" speeches of the Alignment were fine. The only trouble was that they "cry and vote, vote and cry."

Minister-without-Portfolio Yigal Hurvitz, speaking not as a minister but on behalf of his one-man Ometz faction, praised Prime Minister Peres for having "jumped into the

cold and, pardon the expression, filthy water [of economic negotiations]. Who knows as well as I without the prime minister we never could have taken the steps we did."

Minister of Economics and Planning Gad Ya'acobi said that too much had been said about the distribution of "what we don't have," and too little about how to go about producing something that could eventually be distributed.

Speakers had talked as though the sky was the limit, Ya'acobi said. But hardly anyone had pointed out the breakdown of the budget:

Debt repayment, 40 per cent; defence, 25 per cent; pensions, benefits, and severance pay, 18 per cent; civilian expenditures, 10 per cent and investment, only 7 per cent. If that last figure were not raised, there would be no expansion, no economic independence, and no employment in future, Ya'acobi said.

TUESDAY'S DROP in the price of oil in London to below the psychologically important \$20-a-barrel mark is destined to bring far-reaching changes in the world petroleum industry. Out of the ashes of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries - which has become more of a battleground for feuding members than a mechanism for maintaining high prices - is likely to arise a phoenix in the form of a super-cartel.

Who would join an enlarged Opec? Probably all the major oil producers of the non-Communist world, including - for the first time ever - a Western industrial power, Britain. If the circumstances are right, the Soviet Union and China might be prepared to enlist as well.

The genesis of this likely "New Oil Alignment" goes back to the winter of 1982-83, when a price war between Britain and Nigeria, an Opec member, knocked the cartel's price system off balance by causing a drop in the market, or spot price for oil. The cartel responded by cutting its official price \$5 a barrel to make the official price of Nigerian oil competitive with Britain's.

The price cut, however, did not put Opec's house in order. Members ignored production quotas, and the market price continued to decline further. Only Saudi Arabia, the cartel's biggest producer, stuck to the official price, and in doing so lost a great many customers. Opec tried again in early 1985 to regain control of the market by cutting the price by another dollar a barrel. That, too, failed.

The falling price of oil had taken a heavy toll on Opec's members. Oil revenue for the 13 member-countries had fallen to \$130 billion in 1984 from \$280 billion in 1980.

Meanwhile, their share of non-Communist oil production had fallen from 60 per cent to 40 per cent, as non-Opec countries such as Britain, Norway and Mexico developed their

own petroleum resources.

With its vast oil and financial reserves and small population, Saudi Arabia was in a far better position than other Opec members to weather the price cuts. Indeed, the Saudi Arabians had stuck to the official price, even though it meant a sharp drop in production and revenue, while other countries in the cartel flouted the rules. Riyadh was willing to act as a swing producer by reducing its output and allowing other Opec states less well off than itself to increase theirs. The Saudi Arabians want to keep Opec as a working cartel.

By last August, however, even the Saudi Arabians were feeling the pinch: they would either have to increase oil exports or to cut imports and face nasty domestic political repercussions. The Saudi Arabians, who had long threatened to increase production if other Opec members did not abide by the cartel's decisions, finally acted. By effectively cutting the official price of its oil through "netback" agreements (which link the price of crude oil to the market value of petroleum products made from it), the Saudi Arabians more than doubled their production from August levels to five million barrels a day by December.

But other oil producers boosted output as well, causing the market price to drop further.

## THE PACIFIER DEBACLE

readily extractable in milk or saliva.

It is not surprising, therefore, that since 1981, health authorities in western nations have seen fit severely to limit by law the nitrosamines and precursor content of rubber nipples and pacifiers. But not the Israeli Ministry of Health: they have yet to test their first item, let alone stop the distribution of these hazardous products.

In Siegel's article, the ministry's Dr. Emil Weissberg is quoted as proclaiming that there is "no danger of cancer" from these items. Clearly, Dr. Weissberg's opinion is at odds with the considered judgement of medical experts throughout the rest of the civilized world. One possible explanation for this discordance may be that the man the ministry chose to put in charge of this project (albeit five years too late) is a chemist, not a physician, and has no formal training whatsoever in either medicine or oncology to the best of my knowledge.

The ministry's announcement that it has decided to adopt the current American standard - better late than never - may seem reasonable on the face of it. However, experts will be aware that:

- (1) the American standard is by far the most lenient among the principal standards of the western world;
- (2) it was adopted by the Reagan administration after being proposed by none other than the Rubber Manufacturers Association;
- (3) the U.S. health authorities themselves recommend a stricter standard;
- (4) it is not based on the latest scientific findings in the matter; and
- (5) American (unlike Israeli) manufacturers often produce to standards much higher than formal U.S. law dictates, in order to market abroad and to avoid lawsuits by concerned consumers.

Perhaps the most outlandish statement by Weissberg was his final one. "We are," says he, "very responsible. And Israel has one of the strictest standards regarding dangerous substances." We have just seen

that, in the present case, Israel still lacks not only "the strictest standard," but any standard at all! Most unfortunately - and in large measure due to the very same Dr. Weissberg and his long career in the ministry - this same situation is the rule with regard to a host of other consumer products. Just to list a few: there are no specific standards whatever regarding the vast majority of food additives available for use in this country; carcinogenic food additives, outlawed elsewhere, are used here with virtually no restrictions; carcinogenic pesticides, outlawed elsewhere, are in common use here; insidious leaded gasoline, nearly eliminated by now in the U.S., is the only type used here; cosmetics and hair dyes containing high levels of potent carcinogenic substances (including nitrosamines) may be freely sold here. The list could go on.

The reason for the pacifier debacle and for the near total neglect by the Israeli Ministry of Health of other deadly serious toxicological problems is, and has been, the lack of a properly qualified toxicologist.

JEROME B. WESTIN, MD

Herzliya.

## FIGHTING DISCRIMINATION

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir - A footnote to Moshe Kohn's article of December 22 about the litigation brought against the Jewish Agency by Dr. Naomi Nevo, who is being forced to retire five years earlier than a man: most of the moral and financial support for her case came from the American-Israeli Civil Liberties Coalition and its Israeli counterpart organization, Kal Koreh, with additional aid supplied by United States - Israel Women-to-Women.

The Coalition and Kal Koreh will continue to support Dr. Nevo in her appeal, as well as other Israelis who are discriminated against on such bases as sex and ethnic origin.

PHILIPPA STRUM,  
President, American-Israeli Civil Liberties Coalition  
Jerusalem.

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# Putting the cartel before the bourse

ELI AROM

own petroleum resources.

With its vast oil and financial reserves and small population, Saudi Arabia was in a far better position than other Opec members to weather the price cuts. Indeed, the Saudi Arabians had stuck to the official price, even though it meant a sharp drop in production and revenue, while other countries in the cartel flouted the rules. Riyadh was willing to act as a swing producer by reducing its output and allowing other Opec states less well off than itself to increase theirs. The Saudi Arabians want to keep Opec as a working cartel.

By last August, however, even the Saudi Arabians were feeling the pinch: they would either have to increase oil exports or to cut imports and face nasty domestic political repercussions. The Saudi Arabians, who had long threatened to increase production if other Opec members did not abide by the cartel's decisions, finally acted. By effectively cutting the official price of its oil through "netback" agreements (which link the price of crude oil to the market value of petroleum products made from it), the Saudi Arabians more than doubled their production from August levels to five million barrels a day by December.

But other oil producers boosted output as well, causing the market price to drop further.

Against this background, Opec members met in Geneva in December and announced a new strategy: the organization's top priority would be to capture a market share from non-Opec producers. This would be achieved by freeing the cartel's members from any production or pricing rules; they could pump as much crude as they wanted and sell it at whatever price they could get.

Initially, non-Opec producers were not cowed by this threat to their market share, and official spokesmen for Britain, Norway, Egypt and Mexico made clear they had no intention of backing off in the face of the Opec offensive. Egypt and Mexico, as poor as most of the Opec states, were in no position to reduce oil exports, their chief source of revenue. Norway, which is spending billions of dollars to boost output, had no intention of letting the investment go to waste. Britain actually looked forward to a gradual drop in oil prices in the hope that it would help weaken the over valued pound and enhance the competitiveness of its industrial exports. Even if the price were to fall as low as \$15 a barrel for a short time, the non-Opec producers could continue to make a profit, since the cost of production from developed fields is under \$10 a barrel.

However, the most recent indications are that the non-Opec produc-

ers may have to rethink their decision to dig in and not to yield to Opec. This week's drop in the spot price occurred faster and earlier than many expected and may last for longer than most non-Opec producers can bear. Influential members of the Saudi royal family are believed to have embarked on a policy that ties oil exports to the country's foreign-exchange needs. That would be a market reversal from the country's previous emphasis on maintaining price discipline within the ranks of Opec by acting as a swing producer.

The International Monetary Fund estimates that Saudi Arabia needs about \$61 billion in foreign exchange annually to meet its import requirements. If oil is selling at \$17 a barrel - not an unreasonable expectation in light of the recent price plunge - the Saudi Arabians would have to boost output to 10 million barrels a day, double their current level. Such a move would certainly keep prices at below \$20 a barrel and would likely drive them down further. The oil producers - Opec and non-Opec, alike - would be in for some extended tough times.

If the price of oil falls to \$15-\$17 dollars a barrel for several months, the flimsy economies of Mexico and Egypt would come under enormous pressure, political as well as economic. Chronic low prices would

jeopardize the development of oil fields, without which non-Opec countries cannot maintain their levels of production (or slow their decline). Even for Britain, a drastic and prolonged drop in prices would not be welcome, as it would cause too steep a drop in the value of the pound. London is already rumoured to be considering an increase in domestic interest rates to stem the decline of the pound, which is expected with the recent decline in oil prices.

THE CIRCUMSTANCES prevailing in the oil market today all point to the need, from the producers' standpoint, for a mechanism that will restrain supply and bring prices back up to an acceptable level. Only a new, expanded cartel that encompasses all the world's major producers can be expected to achieve that.

It may be hard to believe that Western industrial power like Britain would join a cartel whose aim is to drive up the price of oil. Yet in the spring of 1983, the British reached an agreement with Opec on fixing oil prices. There is no reason why they may not do so again, or even make price-fixing a permanent arrangement.

A new cartel is likely to have more teeth to it than Opec has ever had. One cannot help but speculate that Britain and Norway would not join a new cartel without ironclad guarantees that agreements on production quotas and market shares would be enforced vigorously. Such guarantees would probably come in the form of independent and effective monitoring of all oil exports, something Opec tried to impose on its own to no avail. But with the world oil market in its current state of distress, the Opec producers may well agree to such conditions.

The above is adapted from an article published recently in the *Bulletin of the Israel Institute of Petroleum and Energy*.

## 'TARGETS OF BIGOTRY'

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir - To the 1873 alumni of the Brigham Young University extension in Jerusalem who stretched out their hand of friendship to us (January 5), I should like to say that they are not alone in their struggle. We non-Orthodox Jews who, since the establishment of the state, have been the victims of religious intolerance, understand and sympathize with their feelings of revulsion at the unspeakable campaign being waged against the Mormon movement.

May I suggest that we get our semantics straight. The clerics and their followers who have been waging this offensive of smear and intimidation are not "religious" Jews. There is nothing in common with Judaism and bigotry. Their religion is an aberration of Judaism. Though they are highly vocal, they constitute only a very small segment of the population. They have appropriated for themselves the adjective "religious," and inexplicably have never been seriously challenged on this by

the non-Orthodox. It is high time that the media stop referring to them as religious Jews, and use a more objective description, such as Orthodox or Fundamentalist.

We Conservative, Reconstructionist and Reform Jews have long been the target of their bigotry. Ever since the establishment of the state, our rabbis have not been recognized and our synagogues have not gotten the same support that Orthodox synagogues receive. Their religious leaders, in paid advertisements, warn the public not to enter our places of worship. Even conversions and divorces performed by non-Orthodox rabbis residing outside of Israel are not recognized here. But there is a difference between the Mormons and us. They are actively fighting this bigotry. Almost all Conservative and Reform Jews have tacitly accepted this intolerance without much show of resistance.

ELIEZER WHARTMAN  
Jerusalem.

## INCIDENT AT WESTERN WALL

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post Sir - I find it necessary to reply to Rabbi Label Sharfman's letter of January 12.

I was thrilled to hear that Rabbi Sharfman carried out a complete investigation, speaking to "no less than five eye witnesses," in connection with the incident near the Western Wall where a dance performance was broken up on the first night of Hanukkah. However, I am sorry to reveal that his findings are nothing less than absurd.

Rabbi Sharfman reported that "although one of the girls (dancing) was indeed hit, this act was non-intentional and was definitely accidental in nature." I myself was right up front enjoying the performance, and what I saw happen was no accident and definitely intentional.

As the dancers began to perform inside the gate of the Western Wall, a group of ultra-Orthodox men were talking together. Clearly these men were deciding what to do about the performance. Suddenly one of the older members of this group jumped

over the fence and ran into the middle of the performance. Once in the middle of the dancers, the man swung his hand at one of the girls, hitting her hard across the face. I believe in legal terms this is called assault and battery. This is when the dancing stopped.

The saddest part about the entire incident was that this man's violent crime served his purposes. The man went away unpunished and the performance was stopped. This can only lead to further acceptance among the ultra-Orthodox that violence is a successful way of getting what they want.

I am disturbed that Rabbi Sharfman found it necessary to clear the name of the man who chose to use violence as a tool to having his own way. It's time that we all renounce violence as a legitimate expression of religious faith and at the same time work out any differences people may have in a more appropriate manner.

MICHAEL LASDAY  
Jerusalem.

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